AN ANALYSIS OF LEARNING STYLE THROUGH ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID 19 BY 4TH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION AT IAIN SURAKARTA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements

For Undergraduate Degree in English Language Education



By:

FEBY WANDA SASPITRA SRN. 15.322.1.141

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
CULTURES AND LANGUAGES FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF SURAKARTA

2021

ADVISOR SHEET

Subject: Thesis of Feby Wanda Saspitra

SRN. 15.32.2.1.141

To:

The Dean of Cultures and Language Faculty IAIN Surakarta
In Surakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advises, here with, as the advisor, we statethat thesis of:

Name: Feby Wanda Saspitra

SRN: 15.32.2.1.141

Tittle : AN ANALYSIS OF LEARNING STYLE THROUGH ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID 19 BY 4TH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION AT IAIN SURAKARTA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

has already, fulfilled the requirements to be presented before The Board of Examiners (munaqosyah) to gain Undergraduate Degree in IAIN Surakarta.

Thank you for the attention. Wassalamu'alaikum W.r Wb.

Surakarta, February 3rd 2021

Advisor

Dr. Rochmat Budi Santoso, S.Pd., M.Pd. NIP. 19691111200212 1001

RATIFICATION

This is to certify the Undergraduate Degree thesis entitled "An Analysis of Learning Style Through Online Learning During Covid 19 by 4th Semester Students of English Education at Iain Surakarta in Academic Year 2019/2020" by Feby Wanda Saspitra has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for Undergraduate Degree in English Education.

Chairman : Muh. Husin Al Fatah, M.Pd

Secretary: Dr. Rochmat Budi Santoso, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NIP. 19691111200212 1 001

Main Examiner : <u>Hj. Fithriyah Nurul Hidayati M.Pd.</u>

NIP. 19820725 200912 2 006

Surakarta, March 2nd 2021

Approved by

The Dean of Cultures and Languages Faculty

Tota Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag.

#P!NO2710403199803 1 005

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- 1. My beloved parents (Mr. Wawan and Mrs Cicih Saryuti)
- 2. My beloved husband (Bagus Wahyu Pamungkas)
- 3. My beloved daughter (Shireen Fatimatus Zahra)
- 4. My beloved friends (Deasi Lestari, Nafia Nur Husnaini, Alfiani Satyarisa, Medina Aulia Hapsari and Ari Anisa)
- 5. All people that have helped and supported me
- 6. My Almamater IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

"A thousand steps starting from one step. Crawl - Walk- then run" -Faradila Fuad

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Feby Wanda Saspitra

SRN : 15.32.2.1.141

Study Program : English Language Education

Faculty : Cultures and Language Faculty

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled "AN ANALYSIS OF LEARNING STYLE THROUGH ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID 19 BY 4TH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION AT IAIN SURAKARTA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpieces in tis thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanction in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, February 14th 2020

Stated by,

MEVERA TEMPEL AD9C4AJX01617647

> Feby Wanda Saspitra SRN. 15.32.2.1.141

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the lord of the universe, master of the day of judgment, God all mighty, for all blessing and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled **An Analysis of Learning Style Through Online Learning During Covid 19 by 4th Semester Students of English Education at Iain Surakarta in Academic Year 2019/2020** Peace be upon prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution. The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

- 1. Prof. H. Dr. Mudofir, S.Ag., M.Ag., the Rector of the State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.
- 2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag, M.Ag., as the dean of Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty.
- 3. Budiasih, SPd., M.Hum., as the head of English Language Education of Cultures and Languages Faculty.
- 4. Dr. Rochmat Budi Santoso, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the advisor, for her guidance, precious, advices, and motivation, correction and help to refuse the mistake during the entire process of writing the thesis.
- 5. All of lectures at English Language Education and English Letters program and also official employees of Language and Culture Faculty.
- 6. The researcher's parents Mr. Wawan and mother, Mrs Cicih Saryuti who always love, give the bet encouragements and always motivates the researcher to finish this thesis as soon as possible.
- 7. The researcher's husband Bagus Wahyu Pamungkas and my daughter Shireen Fatimatuz Zahra who always give me support

- 8. The researcher's beloved friends who have given me full support, Deasi Lestari, Nafia Nur Husnaini, Alviani Satyarisa, Medina Aulia Hapsari and Ari Anisa.
- 9. Thanks to Delightfull class, thanks for teaching the researcher the means of patience, hardship, and happiness.

Thanks for approving the researcher to study here.

The researcher wishes that Allah SWT will give them in return all good things that have been given to her. The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, March 16th 2021

The researcher

Feby Wanda Saspitra

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ABSTRACT

Feby Wanda Saspitra. 2021. AN ANALYSIS OF LEARNING STYLE THROUGH ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID 19 BY 4TH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION AT IAIN SURAKARTA IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020. Thesis. English Language Education. Cultures and Languages Faculty. State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.

Advisor: Dr. Rochmat Budi Santoso, S.Pd., M.Pd. Keywords: An analysis, Learning style, Online learning

This research primarily aims to determine the learning styles are used by 4th-semester students of English education through online learning during COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020. The objective of this study are: (1) to find out the kinds of learning styles are used by 4th-semester students of English education through online learning during COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020 (2) to find out the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19 by 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. The subject of this study is 36 students in the 4th semester of English Education in 'A' class. The data were collected from questionnaires and interviews. The data were analyzed used some stages, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. To prove the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher applied two types of triangulation. There are theoretical triangulation and data triangulation.

The result of this study shows that; from the kinds of students English learning style used by the 4th-semester students of English Education in 'A' class there are three students who have a visual learning style (8,33%), ten students used auditory learning style (27, 78%) and twenty-three students used kinesthetic learning style (63, 89%). The problems faced in online learning during COVID 19 The researcher concluded some of the obstacles faced by the 4th-Semester Students of English Education at IAIN Surakarta in Online Learning during COVID 19 related to the learning style. First, some lecturers only provide material through modules without giving an explanation. So, the students find it difficult to understand the material if only read the material from modules. Second, several lecturer gives too much theory without practice. While some students find it easier to understand the material by practicing it. These are 2 main points that can cause obstructed online learning related to learning styles.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Every student has the motivation to learn. However, some of them often feel afraid to participate in the learning process, such as fear of always being left behind in learning a topic or learning theme. For students to have motivation in the learning process, the method used in the learning process must be updated according to the students' interests, intelligence, and learning styles. One way is to use the right learning media so that students are more active or play a lot in the learning process.

Learning style refers to individuals' faster and the best way to learn. Every student has a different way of learning. They have their way of receiving information from the outside. Some students learn best in seeing, some students learn best by hearing and listening, and others learn best by touching and moving. Learning style is one of the factors that help determine how and how well the students learn a second language or foreign language which can influence their comprehension both in reading, speaking, and listening. It means that learning styles have a relationship through English skill comprehension.

According to Bonneva (2012:25), if the teachers have insight into their students' learning styles, they will have a better understanding of each student is

likely to require additional support and, importantly, those areas in which they are likely to shine. Students will value the fact that their teacher is interested in their learning style and will gain insight into how they can learn most effectively. This will help them in the organization of their learning and will guide them towards becoming more independent learners.

According to Arjulayana (2016:1), Learning Style also can be used as a teacher's guideline to gain the objective of study effectively, because the teacher can match their classroom strategy and method about students' learning styles. Boneva (2012:222) states that the effectiveness of the learning depends on closely matching the teaching and learning resources to the learner's preferences. By using different methods such as auditory/visual as well as tactile/kinaesthetic, students will learn better than if just one technique was used. It is an important factor in the language learning process. Every student has their learning style. The teacher must be able to find a precise learning style of the students to make the teaching and learning process run effectively and efficiently.

In 2020, the world is shaken by the emergence of a virus known as COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019). The beginning of the emergence of this virus was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. This virus spreads very quickly and has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia, in just a few months. Because, this causes the economic rate to be hampered, not only in Indonesia but throughout the world. Not only that, trade and

tourism, which are the pillars of the economy, have been hampered by the emergence of this virus. The field that has also been affected by the emergence of this virus is education. Ministries in various countries have taken steps in every school and university to conduct learning via the internet. This online study aims to increase awareness and the process of stopping the spread of the virus through direct interaction between people.

Online learning is also implemented at IAIN Surakarta, this is done to break the chain of transmission of the COVID 19 virus. Transitioning the learning process from face to face to online certainly forces various parties to be able to follow the process and flow, so that the learning system continues to run well. Based on the results of an observation, one of the students of IAIN Surakarta she said that online learning has a huge impact, both positive and negative impacts. Such as, they are still amateurs in using technology, due to the lack of supporting technology facilities for learning on their campus, Internet quota and signal are also problems during online learning. So that this online learning is less effective for them, not increasing their knowledge but not understanding the learning they receive. This causes students to change their learning style so that they can understand the material presented by the lecturer.

In this research, the researcher tries to find out the Learning Style used by the students in online learning during the COVID 19. DePorter & Henarcki (1999) stated that there are three types of learning styles, namely (1) a visual learning

style, (2) auditory learning style, and (3) kinesthetic learning style. Students with a visual learning style learn through what they see, auditory students learn through what they hear and kinesthetic students learn through movement and touch.

In this research, the researcher conducted research in IAIN Surakarta. It is one of the Islamic states in Solo City. It is located on Jl. Pandawa, Pucangan, Kartasura, Sukoharjo, Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah. This campus has several faculties. One of them is the cultures and language faculty. In this faculty there is an English education department, this study program has a mission that is to become an excellent study program in preparing English teachers with strong, noble, and professional English teachers at the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nation) level in 2024. This study program teaches the basics of the English language from the beginner to advanced stages. There are also learning English skills including reading, speaking, and listening. In this research, the researcher chooses the 4th semester A class of Eglish education. PBI 4A consists of 36 students, 6 males, and 30 female students.

The previous research about learning style was conducted by Ery Putriyana entitled "An analysis of learning style used by the tour guide at Mangkunegara palace" (2017). The research concluded that the dominant learning style used by tour guides in Mangkunegaran Palace is visual and auditory learning. The researcher also found the most difficult problem in the English learning style is about grammar because they tend to memorize the fifteen tenses. Another previous

study about learning style was also conducted by Ayu Nurul Izzati (2017) entitled "An analysis of students' learning style in speaking skill at the second semester of Madrasah Aliyah Mathla'ul Anwar Labuhan Ratu Bandar Lampung in the academic year of 2016/2017. The research concluded that the dominant learning style used by students is a visual learning style with a percentage of 85%.

The last previous study about learning style was conducted by Cintia Isni Mufidah entitled "An analysis on English learning style of student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta (in the academic year 2018/2019)". The research concluded that student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta preferred using kinesthetic and tactile learning styles. The problems faced by student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta in learning English are grammar, lack of vocabulary, and listening comprehension. This research also found how student-athletes can solve problems faced by them, they are learning with other friends, memorize new vocabulary, reading English textbooks, listening to English songs, or watching English movies.

Based on the background and previous study above, learning style is the way of people or students in absorbing and understanding the information or idea which they have got in the learning proses. That is why the researcher wants to research the thesis with the title: "An Analysis of Learning Style through Online Learning During COVID 19 By 4th Semester Students Of English Education At Iain Surakarta In Academic Year 2019/2020"

B. Identification of the Problem

- **1.** Each student has their learning style which affects the level of students' understanding of the material presented by the lecturer.
- 2. COVID 19 virus or coronavirus has an impact not only on the economic sector but also has an impact on the education sector, which causes the learning process to be carried out online.
- **3.** Online learning is deemed ineffective due to many obstacles and causes the students to change their learning style in understanding the material presented by the lecture.

C. Research Limitation

In this study, the researcher analyzed the learning styles that are used by the student's 4th semester of English Education at IAIN Surakarta in online learning during COVID 19. Here, the researcher discussed what kinds of learning style that they used. Also, the problem faced by them when learning it. The research will be implemented in IAIN Surakarta with the subject of the student 4th semester English education.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the discussion above, the problem statement of this research are:

1. What kinds of learning styles are used by 4th-semester students of English education through online learning during COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020?

2. What are the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19 by 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020?

E. The Objective of the Study

The purpose of writing this research are:

- To find out the kinds of learning styles are used by 4th-semester students of English education through online learning during COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020.
- To find out the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19 by 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta in academic year 2019/2020

F. The Benefit of Study

The researcher expects that this research can give benefits, both theoretical and practical benefit:

1. Theoretical Benefits

- **a.** Give enrichment reference about an effective learning style through online learning to mastering the lesson in an autodidact or structured manner related to the condition or ability with each learning style.
- **b.** This study can be used as references for students who want to conduct the research about learning style in reading.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Lecturer

It is expected that the finding of this research may give more information about the learning style of the students in online learning, and the lecture will be careful in selecting the best methods in teaching the students.

b. Students

By doing this research, the researcher hopes that it can give benefits for the student to know their learning style in online learning and also to be more active in studying during online learning.

c. Other Researcher

Another researcher will get inspiration to do research which uses the same topic that is Learning Style in online learning.

G. Definition of Key Term

a. An Analysis

The analysis is an activity that contains several activities such as parsing, differentiate, sort out of something to be classified, and grouped returned according to certain criteria then searched for meaning and interpretation of the meaning. (Wiradi: 2009)

b. Learning style

Wang (2007: 409) defines "learning style as an individual's preferred or habitual ways of processing the knowledge and transforming the knowledge into personal knowledge".

c. Online learning

Online learning or E-Learning can be defined as a form of information technology that is applied in education in the form of cyberspace. The term elearning is more precisely intended as an effort to transform the learning process that exists in schools and tertiary institutions into a digital form that is bridged by internet technology, (Munir, 2009:169).

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Theoretical Description

1. The definition of Learning

Learning is an activity for getting knowledge, skill, and experience about subject learning which needs the practice to improve the understanding of it. It can be seen that learning can be defined as changes in behavior. It means that learning not only transfers knowledge but also more than that. Learning is the key term in education. It can be said that without learning it will not be an education. Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior or potential behavior as a result of reinforced experience or practice. Learning is the result of the interaction between stimulus and response.

Winkel (1996), stated that learning as a mental activity /psychic, which takes place in active interaction with the environment that resulted in changes in knowledge, understanding, skills, values, and attitude. Learning can be seen as an attempt to make the process of change in behavior towards settling as the experience of interacting with the environment.

Learning is the process which can motivate someone to change their behavior and maturation into relatively permanent position through experiences that involve their cognitive process and should be done interactively between the teacher and the student (Widi, 2011:26)

Moreover, Wilson and Peterson (2006:1) stated that learning is a process of activation of construction that learning is a social phenomenon, as well as an individual experience and that learner differences are resources, not obstacles. It means that learning is an active process that is done by students' individual experiences in a social community.

It can be concluded, that learning is a process for getting knowledge, subject, or else from the study, experience, and instruction. Through this process, someone is acquiring or getting knowledge of a subject or skill by study, experience, or instruction. It means that learning will give influence to someone/ the learners, the more people learn it makes more open possibilities to change their mindset and attitude in their behavior.

Therefore, by learning, we will get more advantages. The learner will get knowledge and also moral teaching inside. Because of that, the learner can solve their problems. It will be different in solving the problem between a person who always learns and never. In the conception of learning, a psychology point of view states that learning is the changing of human's attitude, they do not care about the result and the effect on the environment. While in sociology point of view states that learning is giving a better impact on people and useful for the other (Ron babbage:2000).

2. Learning Process

Learning needs process. The process is a bunch of activities that happened in the neuron center of the learner who is studying. The learning process happened abstractly because it cannot be observed. Therefore, the learning process is only can be seen if there is a changing of the learners' attitude. The attitude can be observed through affective, cognitive, and phsycomotoric (Hughes: 1992).

Gilman (1984) state that the learning process has stepped inside.

Generally, it could be divided into several ways

a. Motivation

Motivation is a desire to achieve a goal, combined with the energy to work towards that goal. This step happened when the learner or the students' willing raise to learn something. Let's see the example, the students or the learner are interested in following the lesson, they will listen to the teacher's explanation and pay attention to it.

b. Concentration

It is deeper than the previous step. In the first step, perhaps the students are motivated to learn because of the teacher's appearance, like clothes, shoes, hairstyles, etc. After being motivated, the students are motivated to study, they will try to concentrate on it.

c. Processing

The student will restrain the information in their short-term memory. Then, they start to understand the information. Every student has a different ability in understanding the material.

d. Saving

The students start to save the information which has been processed before. The information will be saved in long-term memory. The teacher has been able to see the material acquisition and understanding of the students.

e. Digging

This process raises when the learner has a problem and it has to be solved. They will think and look for problem-solving. In the learning process, the students will get an assignment from their teacher. In doing their work, they will dig the information, the material that has been given by the teacher. Those processes are called digging.

f. Achievement

The information on material that has been excavated will be used to show the students' achievements. The achievement can be shown by observing the student's attitude in following the learning process. Like answering the question, doing the exercise, finishing the assignment.

g. Feedback

The students will be satisfied when they can do everything well. Getting the best score and praising from the teacher can build motivation. On the other hand, the students who failed in reaching the achievement, certainly they will be unsatisfied and unhappy. Not only for students but also the teacher will get this impact. The teachers must evaluate themselves in teaching the students to motivate them for getting a good achievement.

According to Bruner (2006:113), there are three steps in the learning process. Those are information (material accepting), transformation (material changing), and evaluation (material evaluation).

According to Witting in Syah (2006:114), there are also three steps of the learning process, acquisition (material accepting), acquisition storage (material saving), and evaluation (material evaluation).

Learning can be mentioned in two depending on the activities being done

1) Active learning

- a) Learn everything in every situation
- b) Use the result that has been learned
- c) Try everything will run well
- d) Relied on life

2) Passive learning

- a) No raising the potential of learning
- b) Ignore the opportunity to improve self-potential
- c) Let everything happened
- d) Withdraw on life

3. Learning Style

Learning style is the way that the students of every age are affected by their immediate environment, emotionality, sociological needs, physical characteristics, and psychological inclinations when concentrating and trying to master and remember new or difficult information or skills (Dunn:1986). Dunn and Griggs (1990) describe that learning style as the way an individual begins to concentrate on, process, internalize, and remember new information and skills. Several factors include individual's reaction: (1) The environment, such as room temperature or lighting, (2) Emotions, such as motivation and persistence, (3) Sociological factors, such as individual or group learning, and (4) Physiological factors, such as sensory preferences and variable energy levels.

Learning style describes how the students accept, interact, and respond to the learning environment. Or, more simply, as a general predisposition, voluntary or not, toward processing information in a particular way (Brown in Desmita: 2009, 146).

From the definition above, it can be concluded that learning style is a consistent way to do students in capturing stimulus or information, way of thinking, remember, and solving the problem.

There are learning styles according to several experts. The first is Kolb's model. Kolb thought of these learning styles as a continuum that one moves through overtime, usually, people come to prefer, and rely on, one style above the others. In this model, Kolb Defined learning style on the two-dimensional scale based on how a person perceived and processed information. How a person perceived information was classified as concrete experience or abstract conceptualization, and how a person processed information was classified as active experimentation or reflective observation (Lu and Jia:2007). There are 4 types of learners according to Kolb (1986):

a. Concrete experience

A receptive experience-based approach to learning that relies for a large part on judgments based on feeling. They are not primarily interested in theory; instead, they like to treat each case as unique and learn best from specific examples.

b. Reflective observation

They rely on careful observation of others and/or like to develop observation about their own experience. They like lecture format learning so they can be impartial objective observers.

c. Abstract conceptualization

These learners are oriented to things rather than to people. They learn best from an authority-directed learning situation that emphasizes theory. They don't benefit from unstructured type learning approaches.

d. Active experimentation

These learners learn best when they can engage in projects, homework, small group discussion. They don't like lectures and tend to be extroverts.

Second is Honey and Mumford Learning Style. Learning style was developed by Peter Honey and Alan Mumford, based upon the work of Kolb, and they identified four distinct learning styles or preferences: Activist, Theorist, Pragmatist, and Reflector. These are the learning approaches that individuals naturally prefer and they recommend that to maximize one's learning each learner ought to: understand their learning style and seek out opportunities to learn using that style (Honey &

Mumford: 1982). Honey and Mumford argue that people learn most usefully from experience.

However, they suggest that simply having experiences does not guarantee effective learning. The experience should be reviewed, conclusions are drawn from the review, and action is taken to build upon the conclusions drawn (Caple and Martin: 1994, 16).

One of the most accepted understandings of learning styles is that learning styles fall into three categories: (1). Visual learners, (2). auditory learners, (3). kinesthetic learners (DePorter and Hernacki: 1999:112).

a. Visual Learners

The students who have this learning style, the most important part is eye/sight, they inclined studying through what they have seen. Students who have this learning style have to see their body language and facial expression of their teacher to understand the lesson. They are inclined to sit in front of the class. They think the used to picture in their brain and easier studying by using visual pictures, such as a diagram, pictorial textbooks, and videos. In the classroom, visual students like to record the material given by the teacher. Their common characteristic such as:

- 1) Uses visual objects such as graphs, charts, pictures and seeing information
- 2) Can read body language well and has a good perception of aesthetics
- 3) Able to memorize and recall various information
- 4) Tends to remember things that are written down

- 5) Learns better in lecturers by watching them
 There are some helpful tips for the students who have this learning style
- 1) Turn notes into pictures, charts, or maps
- 2) Avoid distractions (windows, doorways, etc)
- 3) Learn the big picture first and then focus on the details
- 4) Make mind and concept maps instead of outlines
- 5) Color code parts of new concepts in your notes
- 6) Use flashcards when trying to study vocabulary

b. Auditory learners

The students who have this learning style, they learn through their ear. The student can learn fast by using verbal discussion and listen to what their teacher said. They can digest the information well that delivers by voice tone, pitch (high and low), the rapidity of the voice. Written information usually difficult to understand by them.

Common characteristics of auditory learners are:

- 1) Retains information through hearing and speaking
- Often prefers to be told how to do things and then summarizes the main points out loud to help with memorization
- 3) Notices different aspect of speaking
- 4) Often has talents in music and may concentrate better with soft music playing in the background

There are some helpful tips for the students who have this learning style

- 1) Record lectures and then listen to them
- 2) Repeat material out loud and in your word
- 3) Discuss materials in your study groups
- 4) Read textbooks aloud
- 5) Listen to wordless background music while studying

c. Kinesthetic learners

Students who have this learning style, studying through moving, touching, and doing. They do not like to sit down and listening to the lesson. They like something that the process used physical activity. They can handle a team instead of their ability to control their body movement (De Porter and Hernacki, 1999:118). Common characteristics of auditory learners are:

- 1) Likes to use the hands-on approach to learn new material
- 2) Is generally good in math and science
- 3) Would rather demonstrate how to do something rather than verbally explain it
- 4) Usually prefers group work more than others

There are some helpful tips for students who have this learning style:

1) Take study breaks often

- 2) Learn new material while doing something active (e.g., read a textbook while on a treadmill)
- 3) Chew gum while studying
- 4) Work while standing
- 5) Try to take classes with an instructor who encourages demonstrations and fieldwork

4. Online Learning

Online learning or *E-Learning* can be defined as a form of information technology that is applied in education in the form of cyberspace. According to Hartley (2001) in (wahono,2005:2), *E-Learning* is a type of teaching and learning that allows the delivery of teaching materials to students using the internet, intranet or other computer network media.

Online learning or *E-Learning* consists of two parts namely "e" which stands for electronics and learning which means learning. So elearning or online learning means learning to use the service/ assistance of electronic devices, especially computer devices. Therefore online learning is often referred to as an online course (Soekarwati, 2003).

Kartasamista (2003) argues that one of the characteristics of online learning is the existence of learning with a combination of technology and various practical application, as well as with the ease of access to learning resources, to teachers and learners, through the internet. Online learning is a learning system that utilizes electronic media as a tool to assist in

learning activities. Most assume that the electronics referred to here are more directed at the use of computers and internet technology.

According to Derek Stockley (2006) defines online learning or *E-Learning* as the delivery of learning programs, training, or education using electronic means such as computers or other electronic devices such as mobile phones in various ways to provide training, education, or teaching materials. Based on these descriptions it can be concluded that online learning is one of the learning models that can be applied in learning where the model is an internet-based learning model. Online learning is closely related to information and communication technology because in its implementation online learning uses electronic facilities such as computers and other electronic media that are closely related to information and communication technology.

5. Learning Style in Online Learning

Distance education is an instructional delivery system that allows students to participate in an educational opportunity without being physically present in the same location as the instructor. The rapid growth in the number of distance education courses and programs has had a profound impact on the ideas and beliefs about teaching and learning. The use of the internet with web-based coursework has become a core method of instruction in distance education, particularly in higher education. The increasing number of students enrolled, the course offerings, and the

availability of distance education all speak to the importance of this method of instruction.

Students have different learning styles, and some students may learn best by watching and listening, others by reading, and others by doing and moving or by a hands-on environment. Therefore, it is important to consider students' learning styles while developing a distance-learning course. Messick (1976) recognized that different learners had different cognitive styles and habitual information-processing strategies that determine a learner's typical mode of perceiving, remembering, thinking, and problem-solving. Many of the learning style theories have spawned assessment tools that can be used to categorize learners and match students with teachers and approaches that are suited to their learning styles (Keefe, 1987).

It is critical that online learning considers the learning styles of students. In order to teach more effectively in online learning, lectures need to know more about differences in learning and how to address the variety of learning styles found in their students. Instructors who know about differences in learning styles are better able to modify their teaching strategies and techniques in online education. This can help ensure that their methods, materials, and resources fit the ways in which their students learn and create a learning environment that will maximize the learning potential of each student (Alina Zapalska, 2006)

Online learning tends to be text-based forms of instruction. This may be preferable to some students, but it must be recognized that students have different learning styles. These differences among students within a learning context can appear in areas of general skills, aptitude, information processing, and application of information to new situations (Alina Zapalska, 2006).

Alina Zapalska, (2006) stated that, In order to help students succeed in online education, instructors must understand how they learn, how they perceive, and how they process information. Learning styles of online students must be identified so that the instructor can plan appropriate teaching strategies to accommodate individual strengths and needs. It is very important for instructors to share information with students about their learning styles and the preferred teaching strategies to accommodate those styles. By sharing information about learning styles, instructors help their students gain power and control over their personal learning styles and the learning process.

Each online learning should accommodate all types of learners. It is necessary to provide a number of different learning options that take into account different learning styles. Combining a mixture of approaches and teaching methods allows online students to choose the instructional style that best fits their individual learning styles. Effective teaching arises when the lecturer reaches those students who are mismatched with their own learning/teaching style.

6. COVID 19

Coronavirus disease (COVID 19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. The first human cases of COVID-19, the disease caused by the novel coronavirus causing COVID 19, subsequently named SARS-CoV-2 were first reported by officials in Wuhan City, China. Most people infected with the COVID 19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Old people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the COVID 19 virus, the disease it causes, and how it spreads. Protect ourselves from infection by washing hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently and not touch the face. The COVID 19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette. At this time, there are no specific vaccines or treatments for COVID 19. However, many ongoing clinical trials are evaluating potential treatments. (WHO:2020)

7. Problem in Online Learning

Student learning problems in the lecture process are something hinder students from achieving their learning success during the lecture process. The implementation of teaching and learning process activities cannot be separated from various learning problems. According to Erman Amti and Marjohan (1991: 67) learning problems are a certain condition experienced by an individual who hinders the smoothness of the learning process. Online learning has several problem, namely the use of an internet

network requires adequate infrastructure, requires a lot of money, communication through the internet there are various obstacles or obstacles (Haryono, 2003 in Waryanto, 2006).

In line with the research of Ahsani & Ajuan (2020) which presented the Covid-19 Pandemic has forced us to adapt to a new model of learning system namely, online learning. However, in the online learning process various obstacles are faced, which are can be clarified into two factors, namely internal campus factors and campus external factors. Campus internal factors in the form of limited facilities and infrastructure to support learning online in the campus environment, the economic limitations of students, and lecturers' technological ignorance and students, so they have difficulty accessing the system online learning. Meanwhile, external factors include the absence of such technological devices supporting facilities for the online learning process and internet network instability and limited electricity.

According to Riyana (2018) Online learning places more emphasis on thoroughness and foresight students in receiving and processing information presented in online. Online Learningis a system that can facilitate students to learn more widely, more and varies. Through the facilities provided by the system, students can study anytime and anywhere without being limited by distance, space and time. Varied learning materialnot only in the form of verbal, but more varied such as visual, audio, and motion. However according to Balandaria (2003) the main problem of students is that it can obstruct participation students in

online learning. First, Dispositional problems, namely problems that refer to student personality, such as attitudes, self-confidence and learning styles. Second, Circumstantial problems namely problems related to special conditions such as geographic location, availability of time. Third, technical problems, namely problems related to hardware and software programs used in online learning.

B. Previous Related Study

The first previous research is conducted by Ery Putriyana (2017) entitled "An analysis of learning style used by the tour guide at Mangkunegara palace". The objective of the research is to know the kind of learning style used by tour guides and the problems faced on the English Learning style used by the tour guide at Surakarta Hadiningrat Palace. The sample of this study is 8 tour guide who can speak English. To collect the data the researcher used a questionnaire and interviews. The result of the study there is from the result of the research, the researcher found the answer to the research problem. First, from the kinds of the learning style used by the tour guide, there are three tour guides used visual learning style, three tour guides used auditory learning style, and; two tour guides used kinesthetic learning style. Second, there are some problems that they faced during learning English that is a) difficult to used grammar b) do not have the motivation to speak English c) pronunciation. In conclusion, the most difficult problem is grammar because they tend to memorize the fifteen tenses.

The second previous research is conducted by Ayu Nurul Izzati (2017) entitled "An analysis of students' learning style in speaking skill at the second semester of Madrasah Aliyah Mathla'ul Anwar Labuhan Ratu Bandar Lampung in the academic year of 2016/2017". The objective of this research is to identify the learning style of students in speaking skills during the second semester of Madrasah Aliyah Mathla'ul Anwar Labuhan Ratu Bandar Lampung in the academic year of 2016/2017. In this study, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique to determine the sample. From the analysis, the researcher found that students had different learning styles as various perceptive learning, 85% of students good attitude and used assimilating (watching and thinking before speaking), 70% used the left brain, 60% used kinesthetic and tolerance ambiguity, 40% used value.

The third previous study about learning style was conducted by Cintia Isni Mufidah entitled "An analysis on English learning style of student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta (in the academic year 2018/2019)". The objective of this research is: (1) to know the kinds of English learning styles of student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta (2) to know the problems and solutions in learning English faced by student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta. The research concluded that student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta preferring using kinesthetic and tactile learning styles.

The problems faced by student-athletes at IAIN Surakarta in learning English are grammar, lack of vocabulary, and listening comprehension. In this research also found how student-athletes can solve problems faced by them, there are learning with other friends, memorize new vocabulary,

reading English textbook, listening to English song, or watching English movie.

The fourth previous study about online learning was conducted by Ali Sadikin, Afreni Hamidah entitled "Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic". This research aimed to obtaining an overview of the implementation of online learning in Biology Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, Jambi University as an effort to suppress the spread of co19 in Higher Education. Research samples were students of Biology Education Study Program. The results of this research showed that: (1) students already have the basic facilities needed to take part in online learning; (2) online learning has flexibility in its implementation and is able to encourage the emergence of independent learning and motivate students to be more active in learning; and (3) distance learning encourages the emergence of social distancing behavior and minimizes the emergence of student crowds so that it might be able to reduce the potential for the spread of Covid-19 in the college environment. Weak supervision of students, lack of signal strength in remote areas, and the high cost of internet credits challenge in on line learning. Increasing learning independence, interest and motivation, the courage to express ideas and questions other benefits of online learning.

The fifth previous study about online learning problematics was conducted by Arif Widodo and Nursaptini entitled "Problematika Pembelajaran Daring Dalam Perspektif Mahasiswa". This study aims to determine the problems faced by students in online learning. The main

problems in this study include 1) what are the problems faced by students during online learning?, 2) Are students able to adjust to the online learning model?, 3) What issues should be evaluated in online learning from the perspective of students?.

The results showed that problems faced by students during online learning include internet connections, online media often an error, and limited internet quota. Most students cannot participate in online learning well. Many students claim to be bored and lack of focus when studying online. Online media criteria that students like are using quota-efficient media, do not need strong networks and are easy to use. Problems that must be evaluated in online learning according to students are learning methods, use of online media from lecturers, availability of connections and student internet quota.

NO	Titles	Similarities	Differences				
1.	An analysis of learning	The method of	The subject of this				
	style used by the tour	study using the	research is the tour				
	guide at	descriptive	guide of				
	Mangkunegara palace	qualitative and the	Mangkunegaran				
		analysis is about	Palace.				
		learning style					
2.	An analysis of students'	The method of	The subject of this				
	learning style in	study using the	research is the				
	speaking skill at the	descriptive	students of Islamic				

	second semester of	qualitative and the	senior high school.
	Madrasah Aliyah	analysis is about	
	Mathla'ul Anwar	student learning	
	Labuhan Ratu Bandar	style	
	Lampung in the		
	academic year of		
	2016/2017		
3.	An analysis on English	The method of	The subject of this
	learning style of	study using	research is the
	student-athletes at IAIN	descriptive	students' athletes of
	Surakarta (in the	qualitative and the	IAIN Surakarta
	academic year	analysis is about	
	2018/2019)	student learning	
		style.	
4.	Online Learning in the	This research	The subject of this
	Middle of the Covid-19	analyze about	research is students of
	Pandemic	online learning	Biology Education
		during COVID 19	Study Program
5.	Problematika	This research	This study uses a
	Pembelajaran Daring	analyze the	quantitative
	Dalam Perspektif	problem faced in	approach.
	Mahasiswa	online learning.	

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology applied in this study is discussed in this chapter. The discussion of this chapter involves research method, the setting of the research, subject of research, the object of the research, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analysis data, coding and the trustworthiness of the data.

A. Research Method

In doing this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research, because the researcher wants to describe phenomena that originally without the intervention of an experiment. This researcher is intended to help the reader to understand what is happening in the environment during the observation, such as what the participants' view and what activities occur in the research location. Denzin and Lincoln (2005: 3) state that qualitative research is a study about things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Brumfit and Mitchel (1995: 11) state that descriptive research will aim at providing as accurate an account as possible of what current practice is, how learners learn, how teachers teach, what classroom look like, at a particular moment in a particular place.

This research was conducted in a descriptive study by using qualitative research that focused on the Learning Style used by the students' 4th semester of English education in online learning during the COVID 19. It describes the learning style used by the students' 4th semester of English

Education and describes the problem faced by the students' 4th semester of English Education during online learning. In this research, the researcher wanted to describe the learning style used by the students 4th semester of English Education.

B. The setting of the Research

1. Place

The location of this research to collect the data of research in order to find out the learning style are used by the students 4th semester of English Education in online learning at IAIN Surakarta. It is located on Jl. Pandawa, Pucangan, Kartasura, Sukaharjo, Central Java

2. Time

The researcher was conducted from July 2020 until January 2021.

The researcher started the research by doing the pre-research and conducted a small interview with one of the students' 4th semester of English Education to collect the data.

Table 3.1 Time of Research

		20)19			2021			
No	Activities	Oct	Nov-	Jan	Feb	July-	Oct-	Jan	Feb
			Jan			Sept	Des		
1.	Pre-								
	Research								
2.	Proposal								
	Draft								
	Seminar								
3.	Proposal								
	Examination								
4.	Research								

5.	Thesis Draft				
6.	Munaqosah				

C. Subject of Research

The subjects of this research are the students' 4th semester of English Education at IAIN Surakarta. In this case, the researcher chooses one class of English Education, there is 4th A class that consists of 36 students. This study aims to describe how the students 4th semester of English Education learning style are used in online learning and the problem faced in online learning by the students 4th semester of English Education.

D. The object of the Research

The object of this research is the learning styles of 4th semester English Education students in online learning during COVID 19. Researchers chose this object because learning style is like the key for lecturer to adjust learning methods, so that students are easier to accept and understanding the material.

E. The technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher only used a Qualitative technique in collecting the data. The techniques of collecting the data are Qualitative such as interview and record. The researcher also used a questionnaire to answer the first problem statement. The description is as follow:

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is used to know the learning style used by the students. According to Sugiyono (2016: 199), questionnaires are a technique to collect the data by giving a list of questions or statements to respondents. There are two kinds of the questionnaire that is open-questionnaire and also closed-questionnaire. In this research, the researcher used a closed-questionnaire. The researcher chooses this questionnaire because it can quickly answer without any deep thinking. Also, the question is short and easy to understand.

There are three basic types of learning styles. The three common are visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. This questionnaire will be given to the students 4th semester of English education. The purpose of this questionnaire is to answer the problem statement that stated in chapter one and also to know what kind of learning style that they have. There is a series of 15 Questions that are related to the three main learning styles, with five items for each kind of learning style. Which is modified from Cintia Isni's questionnaire in her thesis.

The table below shows the indicator of learning style

Table 3.2 Indicator of Learning Style Questions

No	Indicator	Questions Number
1	Visual Learning Style	2, 5, 8, 13, 14
2	Auditory Learning Style	3, 4, 6, 9, 12
3	Kinesthetic Learning Style	1, 7, 10, 11, 15

To measure the questionnaires used the ordinal scale or often called the LIKERT scale. According to Sugiyono (20115:93) Likert Scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions and the perception of a person or group of social phenomenon, which is a scale that contains five levels of answer preferences with choices namely number 1 indicates the size of the statement strongly disagree (STS), number 2 indicates the size of the statement disagree (TS), number 3 shows the size of neutral (N), number 4 shows the size of agree (S), number 5 shos the size of strongly agree (SS). Each of the given answers has scored as follow:

- a. Forgiven answer Sangat setuju (strongly agree) has 5 score
- b. Forgiven answer setuju (agree) has 4 score
- c. Forgiven answer ragu-ragu (neutral) has 3 score
- d. Forgiven answer tidak setuju (disagree) has 2 score
- e. Forgiven answer Sangat tidak setuju (strongly disagree) has 1 score

Then the score of each indicator from the questionnaire is totaled to determine the total scores from each kind of learning style, then the researcher done categorized by made percentage of each kind of learning style.

2. Interview

The Interview was used to get deeper data from the informant.

The interview will do after the observation. It is used to answer the

problem statements in this research. The researcher was interviewed 24 students 4th semester of English education, Especially A-Class.

By using an interview with the students, the interview was conducted via WhatsApp or online. For collecting the data from the interview, the researcher uses procedure as follows:

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of questions that would be asked to the students.
- b. The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way according to the concept of question that had been prepared based on the interview guide via WhatsApp using Voice note and WhatsApp call.
- c. The researcher write interviewers' answers.
- d. The researcher wrote an interview transcript based on the result of the interview answer via WhatsApp.

F. The technique of Analysis Data

The researcher used qualitative data analysis. This study adopted the framework developed by Miles and Huberman (1994: 10) to describe the procedures of the data analysis. The data analysis consists of three streams of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Reduction

Not all of the obtained of the research was important. It means that the important information must be taken and unimportant must be ignored. In the process of data reduction, the researcher selected, focused, simplified, and abstracted the data in the field note. The reduction is done during the research activities. The researcher collected the data and presented it. In reducing data, the researcher rejected meaningless data, so she got the important points of finding. It is followed by presenting the data systematically and logically, so the meaning of every event is clear.

2. Data Display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. A display can be in the form of texts, graphs, diagrams, charts, matrices, or other graphical formats. This study uses the description that shows the learning style used by the students 4th semester of English education and the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19.

3. Conclusion

The third activity is concluding. In this study, conclusions are drawn continuously throughout the study. The researcher tends to accumulate and formulate her interpretations as she goes along. She wants to write up only what she saw each day, but also her interpretation of those observations. Here, the researcher concludes the result finding of the shows the students 4th semester of English education learning style and the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19.

G. Coding

Coding is a common process in a qualitative study. Creswell, (2015:156) in Victoria Elliot (2018) stated that Coding is the process of analyzing qualitative text data by taking them apart to see what they yield before putting the data back together in a meaningful way. In other meaning, coding is the process of organizing and sorting the data. The code functions as a way to label, compile, and organize data. The code also allows researchers to summarize and synthesize what is occurred in the research data. In connecting data collection and interpreting data, coding becomes the basis for developing analysis. Generally, it can be understood, that "coding is analysis".

After the data complete, the next step is by doing data processing or analyzing the data. Processing or analyzing data is a simplified process that is very complex into the credibility form. Processing or analyzing data include three big steps such as preparation, organizing the data, and proses data. Every step is divided into specific activities then it can be used to conclude.

In this research the code for the A-Class 4th semester of English education IAIN Surakarta are:

Table 3.3 Name code of A Class 4th semester of English education students

NO	Name of Students	Name Code
1.	M Nifa Fadhil (L)	S1
2.	Rani Wijayanti	S2

3.	Saffan Ramadhan (L)	S3
4.	Ristia Wahyuningsih	S4
5.	Silvia Widyaningsih	S5
6.	Intan Lutfiana	S6
7.	Maryatun S	S7
8.	Fina Dwi Astuti	S8
9.	Yasinta Primastuti	S9
10.	Ria Ramadhani	S10
11.	Amelia Rizky R	S11
12.	Restu Isti Komah	S12
13.	Lisda Siti N	S13
14.	Prameswari B S	S14
15.	Diana Mardi Utari	S15
16.	Wina Arumi	S16
17.	Hanifah Aulia K	S17
18.	Oki Wulan Sari	S18
19.	Nurus Triyani	S19
20.	Cicih Lasmini	S20
21.	Lutfika Akana	S21
22.	Fithria Rizki Larasati	S22
23.	Anis Febriana S H	S23
24.	Reza Nurbaiti	S24
25.	Elenia Nadila	S25
26.	Aviani Mardika Sari	S26
27.	Evita Putri K	S27
28.	Az Zahra Jannah	S28

29.	Isnain Khorib Rizqi (L)	S29
30.	Heni Listiyanti	S30
31.	Farhan Fadhlurrahman (L)	S31
32.	Aditya Bagus Bimantaka (L)	S32
33.	Putri Susanti	S33
34.	Lissa Ani Farida	S34
35.	Anisah Zulhijjah	S35
36.	Wahyu Aji Maulana (L)f	S36

The table 3.2 describes the coding name for the students. The word "S" is short of Student. Number 1 until 36 is consecutively for their number.

Table 3.4 Learning Style Codes

No	Types of learning style	Code of learning style				
1.	Visual Learning Style	VLS				
2.	Auditory Learning Style	ALS				
3.	Kinesthetic Learning Style	KLS				

The table 3.3 above describes the coding of the type of learning style. There are three types of learning styles according to DePorter and Henarcki (2002:112); Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic learning style

H. Trustworthiness

In analyzing the data, the researcher needs to analyze the validity of the data sources to get valid data. To prove the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher uses the triangulation technique. Triangulation technique is the technique of examining the trustworthiness of the data which uses the things outside the data to examine the data and to compare the data (Moleong, 2017: 330).

Sutopo (2002: 78) stated that there are four kinds of triangulation. They are (1) data triangulation (2) investigator triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, and (4) theoretical triangulation.

- Data triangulation: it is a triangulation which uses many sources of data to validate it. The data taken from the informant was compared to the data from the other informant.
- 2. Investigator triangulation: it is a triangulation that involves multiple researchers in an investigation.
- 3. Theoretical triangulation: it is a triangulation that involves using more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon.
- 4. Methodological triangulation: it is a triangulation which uses many methods to validate data.

So, to get validity of data, the researcher applied two types of triangulation. The first is theoretical triangulation. In this research the researcher can used one theory used as the main focus from the topic. In this research, the researcher used learning style theory from De Porter and Hernacki to make the learning style questionnaire. It is done to draw the answer from the first problem statement.

The second is data triangulation; The data of students learning style in online learning during COVID 19 and the problems faced by the students" in online learning during COVID 19.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding of the research related to the problem statements in chapter one. The researcher collected the data from a questionnaire and interview the 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020.

A. Research Finding

In this research, the researcher conducted the research on 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta. The researcher chooses the 'A' class, there are 36 students in this classroom, 6 male students and 30 female students. The researcher collected the data from questionnaires and interviews, the researcher used the questionnaire to get information about student English learning style. The researcher also used the interview to get information about the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19.

To get a deeper understanding of this research, the researcher made coding to organize and sort the data. Here the researcher abbreviated student as "S", also the researcher made an order of their number one until thirty-six because at A Class of 4th-semester students of English education there are thirty-six students.

Learning Styles Used By 4th-Semester Students Of English Education
 Through Online Learning During COVID 19 At IAIN Surakarta In
 The Academic Year 2019/2020

The kinds of English learning styles on 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta especially A class were determined by

the result from the questionnaire. The researcher dispensed an English learning style questionnaire form to the A class of 4th-semester students of English education. The questionnaire contains 15 questions (see appendix.). And the students gave their answers by making a checklist on the option that they preferred, then the researcher categorized and made a percentage of the students learning styles based on their score from each question.

In this research, to measure the questionnaire was used LIKERT scale, which is a scale that contains five levels of answer preferences with choices namely number 1 indicates the size of the statement strongly disagree (STS), number 2 indicates the size of the statement disagree (TS), number 3 shows the size of neutral (N), number 4 shows the size of agree (S), number 5 shows the size of strongly agree (SS).

The result of the questionnaire can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.1

The students' score on the questionnaire

No	Name		Statement									Score					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	S1	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	3	3	4	55
2	S2	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	5	52
3	S3	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	59
4	S4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	52
5	S5	5	2	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	2	2	4	57
6	S6	4	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	53
7	S7	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	5	2	1	5	3	4	56
8	S8	4	4	4	3	5	2	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	5	53
9	S9	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	2	4	5	5	4	5	2	4	61
10	S10	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	5	55
11	S11	5	3	5	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	5	3	4	3	2	55
12	S12	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	2	3	2	5	57
13	S13	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	1	5	4	1	5	62
14	S14	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	52
15	S15	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	54

16	S16	5	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	5	61
											_	<u> </u>	_			_	_
17	S17	5	4	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	2	4	58
18	S18	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	2	4	53
19	S19	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	2	3	3	4	60
20	S20	5	3	4	4	4	2	5	3	5	5	4	2	4	3	4	57
21	S21	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	52
22	S22	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	56
23	S23	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	60
24	S24	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	3	4	4	56
25	S25	4	2	5	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	51
26	S26	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	2	5	59
27	S27	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	51
28	S28	2	3	2	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	41
29	S29	5	4	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	62
30	S30	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	41
31	S31	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	3	5	57
32	S32	5	3	4	4	2	2	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	5	56
33	S33	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	55
34	S34	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	57
35	S35	5	3	5	5	3	5	3	5	2	2	2	4	5	2	3	54
36	S36	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	2	3	4	4	56

Table 4.2 Indicator of Learning Style Questions

No	Learning style	Questions Number
1	Visual Learning Style	2, 5, 8, 13, 14
2	Auditory Learning Style	3, 4, 6, 9, 12
3	Kinesthetic Learning Style	1, 7, 10, 11, 15

Table 4.3

The result of students' total score from questionnaire

No	Name	Auditory	Visual	Kinesthetic	LS
1	S1	17	16	22	KLS
2	S2	18	15	19	KLS
3	S3	23	15	21	ALS
4	S4	17	16	19	KLS

5	S5	21	12	24	KLS
6	S6	20	17	16	ALS
7	S7	15	21	20	VLS
8	S8	16	18	19	KLS
9	S9	21	17	23	KLS
10	S10	19	16	20	KLS
11	S11	17	16	22	KLS
12	S12	18	16	23	KLS
13	S13	25	16	21	ALS
14	S14	17	16	19	KLS
15	S15	18	16	20	KLS
16	S16	16	24	21	VLS
17	S17	19	17	22	KLS
18	S18	17	15	21	KLS
19	S19	21	19	20	ALS
20	S20	17	17	23	KLS
21	S21	18	17	17	ALS
22	S22	19	13	20	KLS
23	S23	20	19	21	KLS
24	S24	17	17	22	KLS
25	S25	21	12	18	ALS
26	S26	22	16	21	ALS
27	S27	17	15	19	KLS
28	S28	14	13	12	ALS
29	S29	20	19	23	KLS
30	S30	15	17	15	VLS
31	S31	21	17	19	ALS
32	S32	13	13	25	KLS
33	S33	18	17	20	KLS
34	S34	18	19	20	KLS
35	S35	21	18	15	ALS
36	S36	17	16	21	KLS

From table 4.1 and 4.3 above, the researcher categorized the kinds of the learner and made the percentage from all types of learning style in the questionnaire form. The researcher used a percentage formula as in the following:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P: Percentage

F: Frequency

N: Number of samples

100%: Constant Value

Table 4.4
Visual Learners

No	Students	Score
1	S7	56
2	S16	61
3	S30	41
	TOTAL SCORE	158

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$=\frac{3}{36} \times 100\%$$

= 8,33 %

So, the percentage of visual learning style is 8,33% (with 158 scores).

Table 4.5

Auditory Learners

No	Students	Score
1	S3	59
2	S6	53
3	S13	62
4	S19	60
5	S21	52
6	S25	51
7	S26	59
8	S28	41
9	S31	57
10	S35	54
	TOTAL SCORE	550

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$=\frac{10}{36} \times 100\%$$

So, the percentage of auditory learning style is 27, 78 % (with 550 scores).

Table 4.6
Kinesthetic Learners

No	Students	Score
1	S1	55
2	S2	52
3	S4	52
4	S5	57
5	S8	53
6	S9	61
7	S10	55

8	S11	55
9	S12	57
10	S14	52
11	S15	54
12	S17	58
13	S18	53
14	S20	57
15	S22	56
16	S23	56
17	S24	60
18	S27	51
19	S29	62
20	S32	56
21	S33	55
22	S34	57
23	S36	56
	TOTAL SCORE	1.280

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$=\frac{23}{36} \times 100\%$$

= 63,89 %

So, the percentage of kinesthetic learning style is 63,89% (with a 1.280 score).

2. The Problems Faced in Online Learning During COVID 19 By 4thSemester Students of English Education at IAIN Surakarta in The Academic Year 2019/2020

The researcher got the data about problems faced in online learning by students in "A" class 4th Semester of English education after conducting

the online interview with 5 students in "A" class 4th Semester of English Education. There are four questions answered by the students as follows:

- a) Saat ini pembelajaran dikampus dilaksanakan secara online learning, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih menyukai online learning atau pembelajaran tatap muka secara langsung?
- b) Menurut kamu pembelajaran online learning seperti ini efektif atau tidak?
- c) Apakah pembelajaran secara daring/ secara online seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?
- d) Apa Kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

The result of the interview with the students:

Table 4.8 The Result of students' Problem Faced in Online

Learning

NO	Students	Probler	n Faced
1.	Students S9	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: pertama sinyal sih mbak, bukan jelek terus gitu sinyalnya tapi gak stabil jadi misal ada kuis, besok gabisa prediksi atau mastiin kalo sinyalnya bakalan bagus. Kadang hari ini bagus besoknya enggak, terus pemadaman yang tiba-	the barriers/obstacles during online learning are unstable signals, lecturers who only provide modules without explaining the material and

		tiba gitu pengaruh ke sinyal. Kedua, ada beberapa dosen yang Cuma kasih modul, tugas, modul, tugas tanpa jelasin, kadang gadapet pointnya apa. Ketiga, karena online learning kadang dosen tiba-tiba masuk kelas dadakan atau di jam yang gak biasanya baut pembelajaran padahal dirumah juga ada kerjaan lain, jadi kadang nabrak gitu jadwalnya.	
2.	S12	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: Kendala yang saya alami selama online learning ini yang pertama yaitu "sinyal" mbak kemudian yang kedua "miss komunikasi" baik antara dosen atau sebaliknya. Seperti contoh, ketika dosen memberikan tugas	The barriers/obstacles during online learning are signals and miss communication with lectures, either from students to lecturers or from lecturers to students
3.	S21	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: Kalo menurut ku pribadi hambatan selama pembelajaran online ini ada pada kuota sih mbak. Sosalnya beberapa dosen itu ada yang menggunakan	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is Internet Quota, because lecturers do online learning using Google Meet

		google meeting. Jadi memakan kuota lebih banyak	
4.	S24	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: kuota, sinyal, terus menyakinkan orang tua kalo kita tuh kuliah gitu, soalnya kan kadang kita ada kuliah tapi dikiranya main hape gitu	The barriers/obstacles during online learning are Internet Quota, Signals, and Reassure parents that we are learning
5.	S26	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: kendala yang pertama sih biasanya ada di sinyal ya mbak, kan sinyalnya itu kan setiap hari tidak selalu bagus. Terus yang kedua itu penyampaian materinya pun juga kurangmaksimal soalnya kadang dosen cumas ngasih modul terus kita Cuma disuruh baca sendiriatau gimana tanpa diberi penjelasan gitu, sejauh ini sih kendalanya Cuma itu mbak	The barriers/obstacles during online learning are signals and the delivery from lecturers is not optimal
6.	S1	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: kalo aku sih mbak Lingkungan kurang kondusif	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is a less conducive atmosphere when doing online learning at home

	1	1	
		sehingga sulit untuk fokus. Karena kalo dirumah kan suasananya kadang terlalu ramai jadi kurang bisa konsentrasi	
7.	S2	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: hambatan saya selama online learning itu ketika dosen memberikan penjelasan kak. Jika penjelasan materi hanya menggunakan video conference saja sangat sulit untuk mencatat penjelasan karena kadang terkendala sama sinyal juga. Sedangkan saya bisa memahami materi itu apa bila tatap muka langsumg dengan dosen atau dijelaskan langsung jadi saya bsa mencatat materi tanpa terkendala sinyal	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is an explanation of the material by the lecturer who only uses video conferencing. So it is difficult to note the explanation because sometimes the signal is also constrained
8.	S3	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: Kendalanya adalah kadang ada dosen yang hanya memberikan materi saja tanpa menjelaskan. Sementara saya pribadi lebih mudah	The barriers/obstacles during online learning are lecturers who only provide material without explaining. Meanwhile, I find it easier to understand the material if it is explained (directly / via audio) while reading the material

	ı		<u></u>
		memahami materi jika	
		dijelaskan (secara	
		langsung/melalui	
		audio) sambil	
		membaca materinya.	
		Jadi selama kuliah	
		online ini	
		mempengaruhi	
		learning style saya	
9.	S4	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
		kendala atau hambatan	during online learning is
		selama online learning	sometimes it just has signal
		yang berkaitan dengan	interference
		learning style kalian?	Interretence
		Informant :selama ini	
		v	
		saya merasa tidak ada	
		kendala sama sekali	
		mbak, mungkin hanya	
1.0	0.5	kadang sinyal saja	
10.	S5	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
		kendala atau hambatan	during online learning are
		selama online learning	the lecturer gave the
		yang berkaitan dengan	material without any
		learning style kalian?	explanation, so it was
		Informant : Hambatan	difficult if I only read the
		saya selama online	material without being
		learning itu ketika	explained, And also when
		dosen hanya	online learning students
		memberikan materi	could not focus
		tanpa ada penjelasan	
		mbak, jadi sulit gitu	
		kalo saya hanya	
		membaca materinya	
		tanpa dijelaskan,	
		apalagi materinya	
		hanya dishare melalui	
		via WA jadi sulit untuk	
		memahami materi dari	
		layar Hp. Dan juga	
		ketika pembelajaran	
		daring saya tidak bisa	
1.1	0.6	fokus	
11.	S6	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
		kendala atau hambatan	during online learning are
		selama online learning	the assignments given are
		yang berkaitan dengan	too many so that students
		learning style kalian?	cannot focus on other
		Informant :hambatan	lessons. And students also

		selama daring ini, banyaknya tugas yang diberikan sehingga menumpuk mbak. Jadi saya tidak bisa fokus ke pelajaran yang lain. Dan saya juga merasa kesulitan memahami materi, karena biasanya sebelum	find it difficult to understand the material, which is only explained through google meet because they cannot ask questions directly
		daring itu materi dijelaskan langsung oleh dosen tapi sekarang hanya melalui google meet yang kadang terbatas oleh sinyal juga dan kurang detail menjelaskannya	
		tidak seperti ketika tatap muka kita bias	
		bertanya langsung	
12.	S 7	Researcher :Apa	The barriers/obstacles
		Kendala atau	during online learning is the
		hambatan selama	slow signal when students
		online learning yang	join the online classes. As a
		berkaitan dengan	result, sometimes I miss the
		learning style kalian?	material
		Informant : hambatan	
		saya selama online	
		learning ini hanya satu	
		mbak, sinyal yang	
		lemot jadi sedikit	
		terhambat ketika	
		mengikuti kelas online,	
		alhasil kadang saya	
13.	S8	ketinggalan materi Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
13.	20	Researcher : Apa kendala atau hambatan	
		selama online learning	during online learning is
		yang berkaitan dengan	WIFI network that
		learning style kalian?	sometimes has errors so that
		Informant :selama	it lags when classes are
		online learning	online
		pakai wifi ya mbak, itu	
		kan kadang error jadi	
		itu jadi hambatan saya	

		1 ,11 1 1 1 1 .	<u></u>
		ketika kuliah daring	
		dirumah, jadi mau	
		tidak mau saya hanya	
		membaca materi yang	
		diberikan dalam bentuk	
		pdf tanpa mengikuti	
		penjelasan ketika kelas	
		online. Padahal saya	
		kurang paham apabila	
		hanya membaca	
14.	S10	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
11.	510	kendala atau hambatan	during online learning is the
		selama online learning	network that suddenly error
		yang berkaitan dengan	when the online class and
		learning style kalian?	interferes with the learning
		Informant :hambatan	process
		yang sering itu ketika	
		sedang kelas online	
		dan tiba-tiba error gitu	
		mbak, entah jaringan	
		atau sinyal. Jadi ketika	
		fokus mengikuti kelas	
		online tiba-tiba error. Jadi fokusnya buyar	
		mbak	
15.	S11	Researcher :	The barriers/obstacles
10.	211	Apa kendala atau	during online learning is
		hambatan selama	students have to adjust to a
		online learning yang	new way of learning
		berkaitan dengan	because not all material can
		learning style kalian?	be understood by them on
		Informant :saat online	their own
		learning seperti saat	
		ini hambatan saya	
		adalah Harus	
		menyesuaikan dengan	
		cara belajar yang	
		baru, karena tidak semua materi bisa	
		saya pahami sendiri	
		saya panami senam	
16.	S13	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
		kendala atau hambatan	during online learning is
		selama online learning	students find it difficult to
		yang berkaitan dengan	understand the
		learning style kalian?	learning/material because
		Informant : Saya jadi	learning is done online

		sulit memahami	learning
		pembelajaran/materi	learning
		karena pembelajaran	
		dilakukan secara	
		daring. Dan saya jadi	
		tidak tentu dalam	
		waktu pembelajaran	
		karena tugas yang	
		terkadang diberikan	
		bukan diwaktu belajar	
		(diluar jam kuliah)	
17.	S14	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
		kendala atau hambatan	during online learning are
		selama online learning	material that is difficult to
		yang berkaitan dengan	understand because it is
		learning style kalian?	only through online or only
		Informant : hambatan	sharing material via
		ketika online learning	WhatsApp, many tasks with
		adalah Materi yang	a very close period, and
		sulit dipahami karena	easily bored in doing
		hanya dijelaskan	assignments
			assignments
		hanya share aplikasi	
		melalui Whtasapp,	
		dalam satu hari kami	
		mendapati tugas yang	
		banyak dengan jangka	
		waktu pengumpulan	
		yang begitu dekat, kita	
		juga sulit bertemu	
		dengan teman teman	
		sehingga kehilangan	
		waktu untuk bersama	
		teman-teman dan juga	
		mudah bosan dalam	
		mengerjakan tugas	
18.	S15	Researcher : Apa	The barriers/obstacles
10.	515	kendala atau hambatan	during online learning is the
		selama online learning	lecturer gave too many
		yang berkaitan dengan	assignments
			assignments
		learning style kalian?	
		Informant :tugas yang	
		terlalu banyak sampai	
		harus mengerjakannya	
1.0		hingga larut malam	
19.	~ 4 -		
1).	S16	Researcher : Apa kendala atau hambatan	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is the

		selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: Penyampaian materi yang dilakukan online /secara tidak langsung menjadi hambatan buat saya sehingga sulit memahami materi yang diberikan	Submission of material online / indirectly
20.	S17	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: hambatan saya selama online learning adalah mood untuk mengerjakan tugas menjadi lebih terganggu dan materi terkadang sulit untuk dipahami karena terkadang dosen tidak memberi penjelasan dan hanya memberikan materi untuk dibaca	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is sometimes the material is difficult to understand because sometimes the lecturer does not provide an explanation and only provides material to read
21.	S18	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: bagi saya hambatan selama online learning hanya sinyal yang terkadang susah mbak	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is difficult signal or unstable signal
22.	S19	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: hambatan dan kendala ada pada sinyal dan kuota yang	The barriers/obstacles during online learning are signals and quotas that run out quickly.

		cepat habis mbak	
23.	S20	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: dosen tidak menjelaskan materi terlebih dahulu dan langsung memberi tugas sehingga saya tidak paham. Padahal saya bias memahami materi apabila dijelaskan terlebih dahulu.	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is the lecturer immediately gave the assignment without explaining the material.
24.	S22	Researcher: Apa kendala atau hambatan selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian? Informant: hambatan selama online learning adalah terlalu banyak memberikan teori tanpa praktek. Padahal saya Lebih paham apabila langsung dipraktekkan atau diberi contoh oleh dosen	The barriers/obstacles during online learning is too much theory without practice.

B. Discussion

In the research finding, the researcher displays the data about learning styles are used by 4th-semester students of English education through online learning during COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020 and problems faced in online learning during COVID 19. This section presents

the discussion based on the research findings of the study. The researcher tried to discuss the research finding based on the following explanation:

Learning Styles Used By 4th-Semester Students of English Education Through Online Learning During COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in The Academic Year 2019/2020

Related to the research finding in students learning style, here the researcher discusses the learning styles are used by 4th-semester students of English education through online learning during COVID 19 at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020. According to DePorter and Hernacki (2002:112), there are three kinds of learning styles; visual learning style, auditory learning style, and kinesthetic learning style. The researcher classified the students" learning style based on the result of the questionnaire:

a. Visual Learners

Based on the result above, the researcher found that the type of visual learner were 3 students (with 158 scores), students who studied visual learning style, which holds an important role in the eye (visual) they tend to learn by what they see.

Three students have this type of learning style, they are S7, S16, and S30. The students who have been categorized as visual learners have to see their body language and face express in of their teacher to understand the lesson because the most important thing is on their eyes or sight. They are inclined to study through what they have seen, they usually tend to sit in the front and also the neat and clean person.

b. Auditory Learners

Auditory learners were te10 students (with 550 scores), students who have an auditory learning style can learn faster by using verbal discussions and listening to the teacher said. They can absorb good information conveyed through tone of voice, pitch (high and low) speaking rate, and terms.

Ten students have this type of learning style, they are S3, S6, S13, S19, S21, S25, S26, S28, S31, and S35. They learn through their ear. They can learn fast by using verbal discussion and listen what their teacher said. The auditory learners usually tend to sit where they can hear but does not pay attention to what is happening in front, they usually acquire knowledge by reading aloud, remember by verbalizing to themselves

c. Kinesthetic Learners

Kinesthetic learners were 23 students (with 1.280 scores), students who have kinesthetic learning style learn by moving, touching, and doing. Students dislike sitting and staying along in the learning process. There are 23 students who have this type of learning style, they are S1, S2, S4, S5, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12, S14, S15, S17, S18, S20, S22, S23, S24, S27, S29, S32, S33, S34, and S36. They usually study by practicing. They do not like to sit down for a long time and only listen to their teacher's explanation. They like something

processed use physical activity. The kinesthetic learner speaks with their hand and gesture.

2. The Problems Faced in Online Learning During COVID 19 By 4thSemester Students Of English Education at IAIN Surakarta in The Academic Year 2019/2020

Based on the research finding of this research, these are the result of problems faced in online learning during COVID 19 by 4th-semester students of English education:

a. S9

The first student state that, the barriers/obstacles during online learning are unstable signals, lecturers who only provide modules without explaining the material, and sometimes lecturers suddenly change class hours even though at that hour there are already other lesson schedules so there was a scheduled crash.

b. S12

Second students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are signals and miss communication with lectures, either from students to lecturers or from lecturers to students. For example, when the lecture gives the student some task. The instruction from the lecture makes students confuse.

c. S21

The third student state that, the barriers/obstacles during online learning is Internet Quota because lecturers do online learning using Google Meet. Many students complained about the internet quota.

d. S24

The fourth student state that, the barriers/obstacles during online learning are Internet Quota, Signals, and Reassure parents that we are learning.

e. S26

The fifth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are signal and the delivery from lecturers is not optimal.

f. S1

The sixth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are a less conducive atmosphere when doing online learning at home.

g. S2

The seventh students state that the barrier/obstacle during online learning is an explanation of the material by the lecturer who only uses video conferencing. So it is difficult to note the explanation because sometimes the signal is also constrained

h. S3

The eight students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are lecturers who only provide material without explaining.

Meanwhile, students personally find it easier to understand the material if it is explained (directly / via audio) while reading the material.

i. S4

The ninth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning sometimes just have signal interference.

j. S5

The tenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are the lecturer gave the material without any explanation, so it was difficult if students only read the material without being explained, And also when online learning students could not focus.

k. S6

The eleventh students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are the assignments given are too many so that students cannot focus on other lessons. And students also find it difficult to understand the material, which is only explained through google meet because they cannot ask questions directly.

1. S7

The twelfth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are the slow signals when students join the online classes. As a result, sometimes students miss the material.

m. \$8

The thirteenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning is WIFI network that sometimes has errors so that it lags when classes are online

n. S10

The fourteenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are the networks that suddenly error when the online class and interferes with the learning process

o. S11

The fifteenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are students have to adjust to a new way of learning because not all material can be understood by them on their own.

p. S13

The sixteenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are students find it difficult to understand the learning/material because learning is done online learning.

q. S14

The seventeenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are material that is difficult to understand because it is only through online or only sharing material via WhatsApp, many tasks with a very close period, and easily bored in doing assignments.

r. S15

The eighteenth students state that the barrier/obstacle during online learning is the lecturer gave too many assignments.

s. S16

The nineteenth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are the Submissions of material online / indirectly.

t. S17

The twentieth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are sometimes the material is difficult to understand because sometimes the lecturer does not provide an explanation and only provides material to read.

u. S18

The twenty-first students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning is difficult signal or unstable signal.

v. S19

The twenty-second students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are signals and quotas that run out quickly.

w. S20

The twenty-third of students states that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are the lecturers immediately gave the assignment without explaining the material.

x. S22

The twenty-fourth students state that the barriers/obstacles during online learning are too much theory without practice.

According to Erman Amti and Marjohan (1991: 67) learning problems are a certain condition experienced by an individual who hinders the smoothness of the learning process. Online learning has several problem, namely the use of an internet network requires adequate infrastructure, requires a lot of money, communication through the internet there are various obstacles or obstacles (Haryono, 2003 in Waryanto, 2006).

However according to Balandaria (2003) the main problem of students is that it can obstruct participation students in online learning. First, Dispositional problems, namely problems that refer to student personality, such as attitudes, self-confidence and learning styles. Second, Circumstantial problems namely problems related to special conditions such as geographic location, availability of time. Third, technical problems, namely problems related to hardware and software programs used in online learning.

Based on the theory and the results of interview with students, the researcher found several problems faced by the students in online learning. Mostly, the problems that are faced by the students is about internet quota and signal.it is because the financial abilities of each student are different, so internet quota becomes one of the obstacles in online learning. Students find it difficult with the costs incurred during

online learning. Another obstacle is signal, some students may live in areas with poor signal, or the signal is unstable. Sudden power cuts also cause signal distraction. So that online learning is sometimes hampered.

The second problem is the lecturer only gave the material without explaining it, and material that is only shared via the WhatsApp application which makes learning limited. So the students had to read the material themselves to understand the material. The lecturer does not deliver the material optimally because the lecturer only provides modules. Students feel that the lecturer did not explain the material optimally during online learning. Material modules are only given without explanation so that students find it difficult to understand the material. Even though some students find it easier to understand the material by listening to the lecturers' explanations. So this problem is one of the obstacles faced by students related to their learning style before online learning and during online learning

Furthermore, the obstacle or problem during online learning is the miscommunication between lecturers and students. When the lecturer gives instructions to do assignments, students sometimes find it difficult to understand the instructions that the lecturer has given. So that it creates a misunderstanding between the instructions given by the lecturer and the students which results in wrongdoing the assignments. Or miss-communication between students and students, for example in doing assignments or in the division of tasks some students may not

understand which part they have to work on because the discussion is only done online and not face to face.

Another problem due to online learning is that sometimes class schedules are not on the schedule. For example, when course A is supposed to be on time, maybe because the lecturer starts the class late due to signal interference or other things, it causes the course hours to be delayed and causes the next course schedule to crash. Another obstacle that also arises in online learning is convincing parents that lectures are conducted online learning. Sometimes parents think their children are just playing with gadgets, even though they are currently studying online. The unfavorable atmosphere during online learning is also an obstacle for students during online learning at this time.

The last problem is several lecturers gave too many assignments, so the students cannot focus on other lessons. Another problem is, some lecturers gives too much theory without practice. While some students easily understand the material by doing practice.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding of the research related to the problem statements in chapter one. The researcher collected the data from a questionnaire and interview the 4th semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta in the academic year 2019/2020.

A. Conclusion

After researched 36 students in A class 4th semester Students Of English Education At IAIN Surakarta, the researcher found that the kinds of English learning styles are divided into three kinds of learning style, they are visual learning style, auditory learning style, and kinesthetic learning style.

Based on the result above, the researcher found that the type of visual learner were 3 students (with 158 scores), the students who have this type of learning style, the most important is insight or vision, so they have to see the body language and face expression of their teacher to understand the lesson. Auditory learners were 10 students (with 550 scores), the students who have this type of learning style learn through their ear. They can learn fast by using verbal discussion and listen to their teacher to understand the lesson. And kinesthetic learners were 23 students (with 1.280 scores), the students who have categorized as kinesthetic learners learn through moving, touching, and doing something. They like something that processed used physical activity in the lesson.

The researcher concluded some of the obstacles faced by the 4th-Semester Students of English Education at IAIN Surakarta in Online Learning during COVID 19 related to the learning style. First, some lecturers only provide material through modules without giving an explanation. So, the students find it difficult to understand the material if only read the material from modules. Second, several lecturer gives too much theory without practice. While some students find it easier to understand the material by practicing it. These are 2 main points that can cause obstructed online learning related to learning styles.

B. Suggestion

Based on the study on the learning style of the 4th-semester students of English education at IAIN Surakarta and the problems faced in online learning during COVID 19, the researcher would like to give several suggestions for:

1. Students

After conducting the research, the researcher suggests that they should more recognize their learning style and try to find the best ways to be easy in online learning during COVID 19. So, they can find out the best way in learning and easy to know the easier way to study.

2. Lecturer

By knowing the learning style and the problems faced by the students in online learning during COVID 19, the researcher suggests the lecturer may consider the difference in the students' learning style. After that, the lecturer can choose the best method of teaching.

3. Other researchers

This research is limited to find out the learning style of the students and problems faced by the students. So the researcher suggests for the other researcher to conduct another research in the same field as the researcher has done. But it would be better to analyze a different subject. The purpose is to find another learning style, which is supposed to help in online learning. The researcher hopes the next researcher can design learning strategies that appropriate and effective for the students. The last, the researcher hopes this research will be very useful as a reference for the other researcher who carries out and develop a similar study.

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APPENDICES

NAMA

: M nita Fastil

NIM/KELAS: Ç∫

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WA	ABA			_
		SS	S	R		TS	ST	S
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung	1					1	
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	V						
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		1				1	
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		,,,,	_	_		1	_
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika		,	1	1			
4	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara		V		1			
	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		-	+	-	-	-	_
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		V					
5.	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut. Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		-	+		_	_	_
). V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	1		1	J		1	
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		1	1			1	_
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara				/		1	
A	langsung.				•			
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya			7				1
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya		V				654	
(duduk mendengarkan.					1		
3.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya			1	V	10		
/	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			_	V			L
.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat	:		1			- 4	
4	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan	1	1	/		1	- 1	
	penjelasan dari orang lain.	_				_		_
0.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajarar	1	1	- 1			١	
e l	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain	1 \	'	- 1		1	1	
	peran atau drama.		_			_		1
1.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli			,		1		
e	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalan	n	1	/		1		١
`	waktu yang lama.				_	_		1
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi	h					/	١
A	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.				_	_	3517	1
3.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga	at	1		1	1		1
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater	ri			V	1		1
	tersebut sendiri.		-					
	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da	ri			1	/		
/	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebi	ut			1			
	dari buku.			/	1			
	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin	ta		7	1			
	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.			V				
-	ilicilipiakickkailiya seedia laligsung.				_			_

N 25, 17 V 16 K 7)

2

LEARNING STYLE QUESTIONNAIRE

NAMA : Pani Wijayanti

NIM/KELAS: 183221 002

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAB	AN	
		SS	S	R	TS	STS
1. K	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		V			
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			V		
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	V				
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.			V		
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		~			
6. P	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.			V		
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya				1	1
K	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V			
8. V	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			V		
9. A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.		~		1	
10. ⊮	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.				V	
11. K	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam waktu yang lama.		V.			
12. A	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	T		V		
13.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengingat					
v	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac materi tersebut sendiri.			V		
14.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dari dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebut dari buku.			\	/ ~	,
15.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika diminta mempraktekkannya secara langsung.		V	/		

6 'S

NAMA : Saffan Paradhana NIM/KELAS: 185221003

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAB	AN	
		SS	S	R	TS	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung					
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	V				
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			V		
3. P	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	V				
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	V				
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.			V		
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.		V			
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V			
8. V	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			\vee		
9. A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.		√		1	
4	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.		√			
4	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam waktu yang lama.		V			
	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	V				
/ 1	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengingat materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac materi ersebut sendiri.			V		
	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dari losen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebut lari buku.			V		
	aya lebih mengingat materi ketika diminta nempraktekkannya secara langsung.		V			

NAMA

: Pistia Wahyuningsih

NIM/KELAS: 183221005

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAB	AN	
		SS	S	R	TS	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung					
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		V			
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			V		
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		V			
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.			V		
5. ∨	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		V			
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.			V		
7. L	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V			
8. V	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			-	V	
9. A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.		V			
10. K	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.			V		
11. K	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam waktu yang lama.		V.			
12. A	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih mudah meningat materi dengan baik.			V		
13.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengingat					
V	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac materi tersebut sendiri.		\vee			
	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dari dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebut dari buku.			V		
/	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika diminta mempraktekkannya secara langsung.		\vee			

NAMA

: Gilvia Widyaningeih

NIM/KELAS: 183221 -

NO	PERTANYAAN	JAWABAN							
		SS	S		R	TS	ST	S	
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung	,	1				1		
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	V							
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya					~			
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		1	_		-			
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika	1	1.	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		1	- \		
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara			V		1	- 1		
	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	+-	+		-	+	+	_	
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		1	\vee			- 1		
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	-	+		V	+	+	-	
J.	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	1	1		\ \				
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		1			1			
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	1	1		1	1	1		
٩	langsung.								
7.	Sava merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya		,				1		
305	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya	1			1	1	1		
4	duduk mendengarkan.				-	_			
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	1			V		1		
1	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			_	1	\rightarrow	-	_	
	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	t		١,		1	1		
4	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan	n		V	1	- 1	- 1		
1	penjelasan dari orang lain.		_	_	+	-		_	
0.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran	n	/	1	1	1			
	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berman	n \	/	1	1	1		1	
-	peran atau drama.	_		+	+			+	
1.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sul	TA I	,	1	1	1		1	
	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar	m '	V	1 .	1	1		1	
1	waktu yang lama		_	+	+		-	+	
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi	ih		V	1		1	1	
	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.		_	1	-		-	+	
3.	Sava lebih danat memahami dan menging	at			1		1	1	
,	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate	ri			1		1	١	
	tersebut sendiri.	_	_	_	_		1	4	
, 1	Daringda mendengarkan penjelasan materi da	ari		1	1		1.,	-	
4.	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb	ut			1		V		
							1		
4	dari buku. Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimir	nta		1	1				
5.	Saya lebin mengingat materi ketika amin				V		_		
	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.		_						

NAMA

: Intan Lutfiana

NIM/KELAS: 183221007

NO	PERTANYAAN			WAI			
		SS	S	R	TS	5	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung		,		1	- 1	
10	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak		\ \			- 1	
~	belajar teori-teori.				+	\dashv	
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		\vee				
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			_		-	
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika			1	1	- {	
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara	1 /	1			- 1	
	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	<u> </u>		_	_	_	
4.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		V	1			
A	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		Ů	_			
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		11/				
V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.		"				
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan						
A	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	1	1	V			
-	langsung.						
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya			1			1
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya					V	1
K	duduk mendengarkan.		1	1			1
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya			1	/		T
v	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			1 "			
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat						\top
	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan		V				1
A	penjelasan dari orang lain.						1
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran		1	+	\dashv		+
10.	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain		V		- 1		1
K	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermani	1	1	1	1		1
	peran atau drama.	-	+-	+	-+		+
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit	-		1	/		1
14	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam	1	1 -				
	waktu yang lama.			_	_		+
12.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih	1	V		1		1
A	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.						
13.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga						
v	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater		1				
v	tersebut sendiri.						
14.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dar	i	1	1			\neg
- 1	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu					V	- 1
V	dari buku.	"				1	1
\rightarrow		-	-	+	. /	-	+
15.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint	a	1	1	V	1	1
-	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.					1_	

NAMA

: Maryatun &

NIM/KELAS: 183 221008

NO	PERTANYAAN			WA	_		
		SS	S	R	Т	S	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung		. /				
k	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		V				
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		V				
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.						
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika		. ,		1	- 1	
Α	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara		V			- 1	
4.	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.			-	+		
A.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		}	1		1	
-	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi			-	+		
5. V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.		V				
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		-	+	+	_	-
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara		1/	1	1		
	langsung.						
	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya			+	+		
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya	V			- 1		1
	duduk mendengarkan.	V			- 1		1
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	,		t	\neg		t
	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.	\vee		1	- 1		
	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat			+	,		1
A I	nateri dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan	1	1	V	1		
	penjelasan dari orang lain.				1		1
10. S	aya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran			\top	\neg		\top
	ipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain		1	1	- 1		1
	eran atau drama.	1	1	1	1	1	1
_	tika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit	+-	1	+	-		-
	nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam					V	1
	aktu yang lama.		-				1
	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih	+	+	+		-	+
						1	1
III	udah meningat materi dengan baik.	-		+			-
	nya lebih dapat memahami dan mengingat		1			1	1
	ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac materi	V				1	
_	rsebut sendiri.						
	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dari				1/		
do	sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebut	: [1	V		1
	ri buku.						1
. Sa	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika diminta	1		,	-	+	\dashv
me	mpraktekkannya secara langsung.		V			1	1
mic	inprantentallinya secara langsung.			1		1	- 1

NAMA : Yacinta Primastuti

NIM/KELAS: 183221 Ol

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAB	AN	
		SS	S	R	TS	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung	/				
k	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak	\sim				
	belajar teori-teori.		ļ.,			-
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		\vee		1	1
	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik. Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika		_	_	-	-
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara	1/			1	1
A	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	"				1
4	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1		_	+	+
4.	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	V				1
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	-	1.7		1	+
V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.		\			
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan	1	1	1	1	1
h	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara			V	Î	
•	langsung.					
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya		1/			
ic.	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya		V	1	1	
	duduk mendengarkan.					
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya				1	
V	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.				_ v	
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat		1			
A	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan	1	1	1		
.	penjelasan dari orang lain.					
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran	1				
2	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain	1		l	1	- 1
~	peran atau drama.					
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit					
E	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam	V	1.		1	
- 1	waktu yang lama.					
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih	1	1,/	1		
4	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.					
	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengingat	t ,	/			
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac materi	i∣√			1	- 1
	tersebut sendiri.				1	- 1
	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dar	i	1	_		1
7.	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu	+			1	/
	dari buku.					
		,	_	/	-	_
	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika diminta	1	V			1
- 11	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.					

NAMA : Fina Dwi Aztuhi NIM/KELAS: 183 221009

NO	PERTANYAAN			-	BA		- man
U		SS	S	R	1	TS	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung		1 ,	1	- 1		1
	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak		V	1	- 1		1
K	belgiar teori-teori	_	-	+	-+		+
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		V		1		
V_	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.	-	+-	+	-		+
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika	1	V	1	١		1
A			1	1			
_	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri. Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1	_	\top	-,		
4.	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	1			\checkmark		
A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	V					
5.	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	\ \	1	1		1	
_	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		\neg	1		T	
5.	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	1		1		V	'
ą				- 1		_	
,	langsung. Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya	1					
' .	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya		1	/ /		1	
د	duduk mendengarkan.					1	
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, say	a	\neg		V	1	1
	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.		- 1		\ V	1	
	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	at					
	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka	n	١,	V	1	1	1
4	materi dengan mudan ketika mendengan			•	1	1	1
	penjelasan dari orang lain.	n	_		1	7	,
0.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara	in	1		1	1.	\vee \mid
	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berma		1		1	1	
	peran atau drama.	lit	-	_	+	-	
1.			1	V	1	1	
دا	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala	un	- 1	ν.			
1	woldtu yang lama		-		+	_	
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb	oih	1		1	V	1
4	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.				+		-
3.	Sava lebih danat memahami dan mengin	gat				. ,	1
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mat	teri				V	1
1	materi icom banyak ketika baya meme				1		
_	tersebut sendiri.	lari			1		
1.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi d	but		1	1	V	1
	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terse	out			1		1
	dari buku			+	-		-
5.1	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dim	inta	V	1	1		1
.	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.		_				
1	mempiaktekkamiya seedaa 12-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-						

NAMA

: Pia Ramadhani

NIM/KELAS: \83 221 0 \2

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAB	AN	
		SS	S	R	TS	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung					1
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		\checkmark			
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		1			1
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		\vee			1
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika					
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		\vee			
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		V			
	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.					
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		17	. /		
V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.			V		
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan			,		
P	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.			V		
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya					
K	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		~			
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya			1./	1	
ν	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			\ \		
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat					
A	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan		V			
'	penjelasan dari orang lain.					
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran					
14	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain		V.			
	peran atau drama.					
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulit					
K	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam			V		
	waktu yang lama.					
12.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih		1			
A	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.					
13.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengingat					
,	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac materi			V		
/	tersebut sendiri.					
14.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dari					
/	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebut			V		
	dari buku.					
	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika diminta	1./		1		
-	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.	V				

NAMA

: Amelia Pizky Pamadhani

NIM/KELAS: (8322\03

NO	PERTANYAAN			JAW	AB	AN		
<u> </u>		SS	S	P		TS	ST	S
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung	,						
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	V						
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya			1	,		+-	
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			-	<u> </u>			_
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara							
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	V		- 1		1	1	
4.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		\vdash	+		+	+	-
A	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	V.		1		1	1	
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		1		. /		1	
-	ketika membaca materi tersebut.				V			
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan						,	
A	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.					V		
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya	-	+	+		+	-	_
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya			1		1	1	
	duduk mendengarkan.		1	- 1		1	- 1	
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	1	+		V	/	_	
	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.				V		1	
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat		T				,	
1 1	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan				}	1	1.	
	penjelasan dari orang lain.		1			_		
	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran		1					
	lipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain	1	1		1	1		(
-	peran atau drama.		1		1	-		1
	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli		/		1	1		1
-	nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam	1				- 1		1
	vaktu yang lama.	1			+	-		+
	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih	n			1	/		١
	nudah meningat materi dengan baik.				+	-		4
	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga				1			1
m	ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater	i		V	1			1
	rsebut sendiri.				1			_
. D	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dar	ri		1		\/		
do	osen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu	ıt				٧		
da	ri buku.							
Sa	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint	a		1				1
	empraktekkannya secara langsung.						1 '	

NAMA

NIM/KELAS: 183221019

NO	PERTANYAAN		_	JAW	AB	AN		
110		SS	S		R	TS	STS	4
1. K	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	/						
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		V					1
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		1	/				
4.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		1	/				
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		,					
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.				J			1
7. 1l	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		,					
V	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.				~			
A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.	1	/					
c	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.	n n	/					
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sul memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar waktu yang lama.	n		V.				
12. 1	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	h					V	
13. S	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menging materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate ersebut sendiri.	at eri						
4. I	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb lari buku.	ut	,				1	
5. S	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimir nempraktekkannya secara langsung.	ita						

NAMA

: Lisda siti N

NIM/KELAS: 913

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WA	4			
,,,		SS	S	R	T	rs	STS	4
۲.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	\checkmark		Ť,				
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		N	_	1		_	-
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	\checkmark						
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	V						
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.	V						
5. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.	\ \						
7. ,L	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.							
i. /	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.	-				V		
	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.							
0.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.	1 \						
1.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalan waktu yang lama.	n						/
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebil mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	V	/					
3.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater tersebut sendiri.	ri	\	1				
	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebi dari buku.	ıt						\
5.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimini mempraktekkannya secara langsung.	ta						

(V. N.)

1

NAMA

: Diana Mardi

NIM/KELAS: SUG.

15(tidak setuju) dan 313 (sangat transition)		JA	WAE	BAN		1
NO	PERTANYAAN	SS	S	R	TS	STS	4
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	/				-	ξ;
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.	-	1	_	+	-	-
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika	1	1	1	1	1	4
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		\ \	1			-/-
4.	Sava lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		1		1	1	14
A	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	_	-	+	7	-	-
5.	Sava lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1		1	1		
V	ketika membaca materi tersebut. Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkar	1	-	\top	1		
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	1	11	1	1	1	1
F	langsung.			_			
7.	Sava merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya			1.	/	1	-
-	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hany	a	1	1,	V	1	
ve	duduk mendengarkan.		-	+	1	-+	\neg
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, say	a	- 1	1	V	1	- 13
V	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.		_	-	-+	-	
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menging	n	18.	1	1	- 1	1-
A	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka		1	٧ (1	1	1
	penjelasan dari orang lain.	ın l	\neg				
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berma	in	1.	\vee \mid		1	1
vel	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berma		1	1		1 1	
	peran atau drama. Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su	lit	_	,			
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala		1	V		1 1	1
ve	memahami ketika hanya duduk diani dan		1				
-	waktu yang lama. Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lel	oih				V	
12.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan haik		1		1	10	
A	mudah meningat materi dengan baik. Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengin	gat	1		1,	/	
13.	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac ma	teri			1 V		1
V	tersebut sendiri.		1			1	1
	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi o	lari			1	,	1
4.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi terse	but			11	/ \	1
	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terse	Jui		1	1		1
	dari buku.	into		1	1	+	+
5.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dim	iilla	1	1		1	1
4	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.						

NAMA : Wina Arumi NIM/KELAS: \832210|9

	PERTANYAAN		JAWABAN												
NO		SS	S	P		TS	STS	4							
1. k	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	\checkmark													
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		'	/											
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika	_,				1	1								
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	V			_	_	1								
4. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	V						_							
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		~					_							
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara		-	/											
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya		1			1	/								
k	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		+			+	+	_							
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.		1		_	1	_	_							
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan			/											
4	penjelasan dari orang lain.		\perp		-	-	-	_							
.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain		/												
	peran atau drama. Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli	t	_		+	1									
١ ا	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalan waktu yang lama.	n		V											
2. 1	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebil mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	h				V									
3. 5	Sava lebih dapat memahami dan menginga	ıt			T			1							
. 1	nateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater ersebut sendiri.	ri		V		1		1							
. 1	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da	ri					1	1							
	losen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebi lari buku.	at													
	aya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin	ta	V												

NAMA : Hanifah aulia kosuma

NIM / KELAS: \8322\020

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

NO	PERTANYAAN							
110		SS	S		R	T	S	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung	1		1				1
re	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak	\vee		- 1		1		
	belajar teori-teori.			7	_	+	_	\vdash
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		1	/		1		1
	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		\vdash	-		+	_	+
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara		1	1		1		1
F	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		1	- 1		1		1
1	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1./	+		_	1		
4. A	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	~	1					1
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		+	7				1
√ √	ketika membaca materi tersebut.		1	V				
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		1			\neg	1	1
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara		1			1		1
A	langsung.		1				8	
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya		T	1	T			
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya			V	1	1		1
(duduk mendengarkan.	1				1	<u>_</u>	\perp
3.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya		1		V	/	1	
/	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.							
).	Sava lebih mudah memahami dan mengingan	t	7	/				
.	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkar	1	1	V			1	- 1
٠	penjelasan dari orang lain.		1				1_	
0.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran	1	1				T	
- 1	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain	al v	/		1		1	- 1
~	peran atau drama.				1			1
-	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli	it			,			
1.	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar	n		1	1		1	1
c		.						1
_	waktu yang lama.	h	_	_	1	7	+	
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi			1	1	\vee	1	
_	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	-		+-	-		+	
3.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menging	at		1	/			
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate	rı		1	′		1	
-	tersebut sendiri.			1			-	
1	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da	ri		1			1	/
- 1	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb	ut					1	V
	dari buku.				,			
+	uali vuku.	ta		1	1			
. :	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin			1	٧	1		
11	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.		_			_		

11

NAMA

: Oki wulan sari

NIM / KELAS: 183221 021

INC	PERTANYAAN		JA	WA	BA	N		
Ne	PERIAMIAAN	SS	S	R		TS_	STS	4
1.	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		~					
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			~	'			
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		V					
4.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		V					
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		1	١	/			
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.					V		
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V					
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.				V			
9. A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.		V					
10. K	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.		V					
K	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sulii memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam waktu yang lama.		,					
	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	1			V			
13. S	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater ersebut sendiri.	t i	\	/				
V	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dar dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu lari buku.	ri ıt			,		V	
	aya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint nempraktekkannya secara langsung.	a	,	/				

LEARNING STYLE QUESTIONNAIRE : Nurus Triyani

NAMA

NIM/KELAS: SI9

NO	PERTANYAAN	JAWABAN						
	5- COOCE (1993 (1994 (19	SS	S		R	TS	STS	
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung				/			
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.				V			
2. ∨	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		1					
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika		\top	/		1		
٨	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.			J				
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.							
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi			-	1		1	
V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	_				_		
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		1		1 /	1	A	
A	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.				V			
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya		1		1	1	1	
K	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		\vee					
3.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	a	1	V	1	1	1	
/	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			·	_	_		
9.	Sava lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	ıt	$\sqrt{}$		1	1	1	
+	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka	n	V		1	1	1	
- 1	penjelasan dari orang lain.	1		_	1	-		
0.	Sava lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara	n		1	/ \	1	1	
	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai	n		V	1	1	1	
.	peran atau drama.	_		-	_	-		
1	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su	33.			1	1	1	
	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala	m		1	1	3		
-	woldtu yang lama	- 1		1	1		-	
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb	ih			1		\/	
١.	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.			_	_		-	
	Carro Johih danat memahami dan menging	gat		1	1	1	1	
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mat	eri				V		
1	materi leuli banyak ketika baja materi							
	tersebut sendiri.	ari				1		
1. 1	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi d	nut		1		1 1/	1	
/ 9	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersel	Jui				1		
- 1	1 .: hlen		-	+	7	1	1	
1	Raya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimi	nta	1		V	1		
r	nempraktekkannya secara langsung.					_		

NAMA

: Cicih Larmini

NIM/KELAS: \$20

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

NO	PERTANYAAN			JA'	WAE	AN	_	ame	-
V		SS	15	3	R	T	S	STS	-
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak	V	1						5
u	belajar teori-teori.	_	+		1	+	_	-	1_
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya	1	1		^			\	3
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.	-	+		-	+	_		1
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika	1	1	1		١		1	1-1
P	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	11	1	•	1				
_	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1	+	,		1			1
4.	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	1	1	\checkmark	1	1			
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1	1	1					- 4
5. V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	1	- 1	V	1	1			
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan					1		,	100
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara				1	1		1	1-
19	langsung.					V			
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya	1	,						
200	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya	1	\vee					1	
R	duduk mendengarkan.								
0	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	a			1	7			
8.	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			1	1				
V	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	ıt	1				T		
9.	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka	n \		1	1		1	1	- 1
1	materi dengan mudan ketika mendengarka		•	1	1			1	
	penjelasan dari orang lain.	n		1	1		\top		
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara	n	\checkmark	1	- 1		1	1	
x	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai	1		1	- 1		1	1	
	peran atau drama.	124		+	-	_	+	-	
1.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su			1	1		1	1	
K	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala	m		1			1	1	
-	waktu yang lama.			+	-		+	-	
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb	ih		1	1		1	\vee	1
Ā	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.					_	1		
3.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menging	gat		1	,		1		1
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mat	eri			\checkmark		1		1
1	materi icom banyak ketika saja memete mat						1		1
	tersebut sendiri.	ori		\neg					
4.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi d	all		- 1		1			1
	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersel	out				1	•		1
- 1	dari buku			_		1		_	-
5.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimi	nta	1	1	\ /	1		\	1
	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.				V	1			
	memprakickkamya seedia tangenig.		_						

A. 17

NAMA

: Lutfika Akana

NIM/KELAS: 183221025

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

	PERTANYAAN	JAWABAN							
NO	PERIANIAAN	SS	S	R	T	SS	STS		
1. K	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		~						
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya			V	-		1		
V_	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik. Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika			\vdash	\top	1			
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	V					,		
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		V						
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.			V	1				
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.		V						
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.			1	/				
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.	1	1						
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.			1	/				
- 1	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.				V				
1.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam waktu yang lama.	· I			V				
2. I	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebih nudah meningat materi dengan baik.	1				V			
3. 8	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga	t	\neg	1					
n	nateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater ersebut sendiri.				V				
1. D	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dar osen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu ari buku.	i it	1	/					
	aya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint nempraktekkannya secara langsung.	a	1	/					

4

NAMA

: Fithria Pisqi . L.

NIM / KELAS: |83 2 2 \ 026

NO	PERTANYAAN				BA			_		
		SS	S	R		R		rs	STS	5_
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung		1,		1					
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		V		1			_		
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			\ \	1		_			
3. []	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		V							
4. P	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		V							
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.			\	/					
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.			l	/	_				
	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V							
1	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.					1	/			
+	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.	1	\							
. 1	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.	n n		/	14					
_ 1	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sul memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar waktu yang lama.	n	\	/.				L		
1	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi nudah meningat materi dengan baik.		\	/						
3. 5	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menging	at			1	1		1		
' t	nateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate ersebut sendiri.						V	1		
1. I	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da	ıri			1					
, d	losen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb lari buku.	ut			1.	/				
. S	aya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin mempraktekkannya secara langsung.	ita			1					

NAMA

LEARNING STYLE QUESTIONNAIRE: Anix Tebriana sita Hidayati

NIM/KELAS: 187221027

15(PERTANYAAN		J	AW	AB	AN		
NO		SS	S	F		TS	S	TS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak		/					
2.	belajar teori-teori. Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		V					
3.	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik. Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara		1	1		1	1	
A	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	_	+	/	_	+	+	
4. P	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	_	1	4		+	+	
V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.	-	1			1	-	
A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.		\	/				
7. I	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		\	/				
8. I	Cetika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya Japat memahaminya dengan mudah.				1	1		
9. S	saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga nateri dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan enjelasan dari orang lain.	t 1	1	V				
0. S	aya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran ipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain eran atau drama.	n n						
1. K	tika pembelajaran saya merasa sul emahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar aktu yang lama.			V	,		1	
2. K	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi udah meningat materi dengan baik.	h		V	/			
. Sa	ya lebih dapat memahami dan menging ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate sebut sendiri.	at eri				V	1	
. Da	ripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb i buku.	ut		,	/			
Say	va lebih mengingat materi ketika dimir mpraktekkannya secara langsung.	ita	J	3				

NAMA

LEARNING STYLE QUESTIONNAIRE : Anis Tebriana sita Hidayati

NIM/KELAS: 187221027

	DEPTANYA AN	DERTANYAAN JAWABAN		DERTANYAAN JAWABAN														
NO	•	SS	S	P		TS	S	rs										
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung		1				1											
	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak		V				1											
K	haloier teori-teori		1	+	_	-	+											
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		V				1											
V	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.	-	+	7		t	1											
3.	Saya dapat belajai degan outil		1	1		1	1											
A	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		1	1														
-	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1	1.	1														
4.	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		1			1_												
-	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	V	,			1	1											
5.	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	1 V		- 1		1												
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan			, \			1											
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	1	1			1	- 1											
	angsung.																	
	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya		١,	1		1												
c 1	nendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya		1	/		1		1										
1	luduk mendengarkan.					_		_										
. K	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	1			1	11		1										
	apat memahaminya dengan mudah.)	1		1										
S	aya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	t		/														
10	nateri dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan	1	1	\checkmark	1	1		1										
n	enjelasan dari orang lain.					1		1										
1P	aya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran	1		1	1													
. S	aya lebih senang apabila suatu pelilebajaran		- 1	V	1	- 1		1										
di	praktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai		- 1		1		1	1										
_	eran atau drama.		-		+		_	+										
. K	ilka Dellibelajaran saya merasa san		- 1	/	1		1	1										
m	emahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar	n	1	V	1			1										
l wa	aktu yang lama.		-		1		-	-										
. Ke	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi	h	1	1/	/		1	1										
mı	udah meningat materi dengan baik.			٧			1_											
Sa	ya lebih dapat memahami dan menging	at				,	1											
Ja	ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate	ri			1	V	1											
					1		1											
ter	sebut sendiri.	-		-	-		+											
Da	ripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da	ודו		١.	/		1											
dos	sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb	ut		Ι `			1											
	i buku.				,													
	va lebih mengingat materi ketika dimir	ta	1	1														
			\vee	1			1											
me	mpraktekkannya secara langsung.			\perp														

NAMA : Reza Nurbaiti.

NIM/KELAS: 529

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

NO	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAE	AN]
		SS	S	R	TS	STS	
1. VC	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	\checkmark					2
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			/			5
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		1				4
4. P	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		1				-1
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		V				
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.			V	/		3
K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V				_ A
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			1			12
9. S	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.		V	/		1.	
10. S	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran lipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain eran atau drama.	1					
V m	tika pembelajaran saya merasa suli nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam raktu yang lama.		V	/			
2. K	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebil udah meningat materi dengan baik.					√	
3. Sa / ma	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater rsebut sendiri.	t i	8		\checkmark		
4. Da	nripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dan sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu ri buku.	ıt		J			
Say	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint empraktekkannya secara langsung.	a		V			

17

· 176.

NAMA

: Elenia Madila

NIM / KELAS: 183221 029

	DODE AND AND		JA	WAE	BAN]
NO	PERTANYAAN	SS	S	R	TS	STS	-
1. k	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		/				
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.				V	_	
3.' A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	√					
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		V			_	
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		1.1		V		1.
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.		✓				
~	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.				V		2
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.		~				
9. I	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.		V				
10. 5	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran lipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain eran atau drama.	1	\ \				
k n	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalan yaktu yang lama.	-	V				
	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebil nudah meningat materi dengan baik.	n	\	1			
√ m	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater rsebut sendiri.					V	
✓ do da	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dan sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu ri buku.	ıt				√	
	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimintempraktekkannya secara langsung.	a		$\sqrt{}$			

: Avlani Mardika Sari

NIM/KELAS: \8322\ 050

13(Hudak Setaja)		_	JA	WAI	BAN	1		
NO	1 V	SS	18		R		S	STS	
1. K	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.	1				1			τ,
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			V	_	1			1
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara lenggung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	1			_	1		_	1
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi			_	1	1	_	1-	4
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi			V	1			1	
6. ja	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkar percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	a			,	/	_		3
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hany mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hany duduk mendengarkan.	a		1	3	\ _	\perp		
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, say			1	1	<u>/</u>	1	1	_
9. A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menging materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka penjalasan dari orang lain.	an	V	,			1		
	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berma peran atau drama.	un			/		1		
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala	alit am			Ý				
12. A	waktu yang lama. Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lel mudah meningat materi dengan baik.				V	1			
13. V	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan mengin materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac ma tersebut sendiri.	teri				1.	<u> </u>		
V	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersedari buku.	out						V	
15. 5	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dim nempraktekkannya secara langsung.	inta	1	<u> </u>					
-									

NAMA

: Fvitz þuhri .k.

NIM/KELAS: 18 3221031

TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)			A 337 A	DA	N		7
NO	PERTANYAAN	SS		JAWABAN S R TS		STS	7	
110		SS	18	+K	+	13	10.0	7
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung	J		1	1		1	
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada haliyak	"	1	1	1			
	belajar teori-teori.	-	_	1	,		\top	٦
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya	1	1	1	1			
	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		\top					
3.	Saya dapat belajar degair sam	1	V			1	1	1
12	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	1	1					_
	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi				~			1
4.	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	1			~	_		
A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		\neg		V	1		
5. V	ketika membaca materi tersebut.				V			
	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan					T		1
6.	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara			- 1		V		- 1
A				- 1		1	- 1	
	langsung.	1	\neg	1				
7.			1	1	V	1	- 1	1
K	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya	1	- 1		•	1	- 1	1
	duduk mendengarkan.	+	+	-		1	-	
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	4	1	1	V	1	- 1	
V	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.	+	-	_	_	-	-	
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	it	1	V		1	1	
A	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka	$n \mid$	- (U		1	- 1	
7	manialasan dari orang lain.		_		-	\rightarrow	-	
10.	Sava lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara	n	1	. /	1	1	- 1	
2000	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai	n	1	\vee	1	- 1	- 1	
c	peran atau drama.	1			_			
		lit						
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala		1		1	V		
<			1					
	waktu yang lama.	ih			+			
12.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb	III		V	1		1	1
A	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.	_			+		-	1-
13.	Sava lebih dapat memahami dan menging	gat		1	1	1	1	1
	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mat	eri		1	1	V	1	1
/	tersebut sendiri.	1		1				\perp
_	tersebut sendiri.	ori		1	1			1
4.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi d			1	1	V		1
/	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersel	but		1	1		1	1
	dari buku.			1	_		-	+
5.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimi	nta		1	/		1	1
3.	Jaya 100111 Hiergingar Hangeing		1	1				1
.	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.				_			

NAMA

: Az Zaha Jannah

NIM/KELAS: 183 221052

NO	PERTANYAAN			λWA			ome
	1	SS	S	R	17	S	STS
1.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung				1	1	
K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak					V	1
	belajar teori-teori. Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya	-	+	١,	+		+-
2.	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		1	\vee	1		1
	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika		1	-	1		1
3.	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara		1		1	/	1
A	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.				- 1		
1	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		V		1		
4. A	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		\ \	1			
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi			1	/		
1	ketika membaca materi tersebut.	1					
6.	Sava senang ketika diminta mendengarkan		1	,			
A	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara	1	\ V		1		1
	langsung.						\perp
7.	Sava merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya						
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya				**	$ \vee $	1
1	duduk mendengarkan.					_	_
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya			1		1	, \
.	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.		\perp			_	
. 15	Sava lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat			1			-
. r	nateri dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan		1	1		V	1
	penjelasan dari orang lain.		-	1			1
). S	aya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran						
" d	ipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain			- 1		1	1
	eran atau drama.		1	- 1		1	1
	tika pembelajaran saya merasa suli	+	-			+	1
1 -	nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam		- 1	- 1	1/	1	1
		١,	1	- 1	V	1	- 1
_	aktu yang lama.	-	+		-	+	
	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebil	n	- 1	- 1		1	V
1 111	udah meningat materi dengan baik.		_			4	
Sa	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga	it		77		. 1	
m	ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater	ri			1	1	
	rsebut sendiri.					1	
	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dan	ri				\dashv	
Da	sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu	ıt	1			1	\vee
		"			1	1	
4	ri buku.				-	_	
Sa	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint	a	1		1,	V	
me	empraktekkannya secara langsung.					•	1

NAMA

: Ismain Khorib Rizqi

NIM/KELAS: \83 221033

	PERTANYAAN			JAV	VAB	AN			
N		SS	S		R	TS	15	STS	
1	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak	V		,		_	1		
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang dituns dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		\			1	4		
3.	Sava dapat belajar degan baik ketika	1		1		1	- 1		1
P	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara		1			+			1
4.	Sava lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	~							1
A	katika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		+	1		+	_	-	7
5.	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi			\checkmark		1		1	1
\checkmark	ketika membaca materi tersebut. Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan	+	+	_	1	+	1	1	
6.	Saya senang ketika diffilika likelingarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara				1	1		1	
14	langsung.	-	-		-	+	_	+	\dashv
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya			J		1		1	1
K	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya	•	1	v		1		1	1
_	duduk mendengarkan.	-	+		1	1		1	7
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	-		V					
V	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.	t	-	_	,				
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka	n l		1	1		1	1	1
Pr	materi dengan mudan ketika mendengarka			~				1	
_	penjelasan dari orang lain. Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara	n ·	/		T		1		
10.	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai	n	V		1		1	- 1	1
e	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berman		•		1		1	1	1
_	peran atau drama.	it		1	,			1	
1.	Ktiva nemnejajajaji saya merasa sa			1	/		1	1	
(memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala			1	.		1	1	
	waktu yang lama.	ih		+	7		T	-	
2.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb	***		1	V		1	1	
1	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.			+	_	_	+	-	
3.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menging	gal .		1			1.		
/	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mat	en			v	1			
	tersebut sendiri.		_	+		-	7		-
1.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi d	ari		1		1	1		1
,	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersel	out		1		1	1		1
1	dari buku.			1		1-	-		+-
5.1	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimi	nta	1	1		1	1	ĺ	1
1	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.	- 3	~	- 1		1		l	1

NAMA

: Heni Listyanti

15(Hudak Setajay		JA	WAB	AN		ř
NO		SS	S	R	TS	STS	1
1. ⊭	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		V			_	1
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			V	1	1	1
3.	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darrinada membaca buku sendiri.		\ <u>\</u>				-7
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		\ <u>\</u>		1	\perp	1
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1	V		_	1	1
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.				\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	<u> </u>	
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.	1	\ <u></u>				
VI	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.		V		1		_
9. A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.	n		_			
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara: tipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai peran atau drama.	n			V		
1. I	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa sul nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar yaktu yang lama.	m				V	
2. K	Cetika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb nudah meningat materi dengan baik.					/	
3. S	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menging nateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate ersebut sendiri.	at		√	, Y		
l. D	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi de osen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb ari buku.	ari out				/	
. Sa	nya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin empraktekkannya secara langsung.	nta				~	

NAMA

: Farhan Fadhlurrahman . S

NIM/KELAS: 18 3 221 035

	PERTANYAAN	_	J	AWA	BAN	1		
NO		SS	S	R	T	S	STS	4
1. K	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak		V					0
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		V					
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	~						
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		\ \ \					-
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		V					
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.		1	/				
7. Ic	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		,	/				
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.				√			
A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.	1		V				
K (Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajarar dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.	1		V				
c r	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalar vaktu yang lama.			ų.			\checkmark	
n	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi nudah meningat materi dengan baik.			V				
, m	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga nateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate rrsebut sendiri.				,	/		
f. D	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da osen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb ri buku.					/		
	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin empraktekkannya secara langsung.	ta	V					

NAMA

: Alitya Bagus Bimartalea

NIM/KELAS: \85221036

000000	PERTANYAAN		_	JAY	WAB	AN			
NO	PERTANYAAN	SS	S	1	R	TS	ST	S	
1.	seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak	V					1	-	
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya danat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		1		V	_	1	_	
3. 14	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langgung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		1	<u> </u>		1	1		
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi		1	V	_	-	1		1
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi				1	1	4		1
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkar percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.	1				1	/		
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hany mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hany duduk mendengarkan.	a	V						
8. V	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, say				1	/		1	7.
9. 1 ^A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menging materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka penjelasan dari orang lain.	in	V						\perp
10. K	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti berma peran atau drama.	un	V	1				1	
11. K	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala		V						
12. A	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya le mudah meningat materi dengan baik.					V	1	-	
13.	Sava lebih dapat memahami dan mengir	igat		1		1,	,	١	1
v	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac ma tersebut sendiri.	teri				1	1		
14.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersa	dari ebut						V	
	dari buku.					1	-		-
5.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dim mempraktekkannya secara langsung.	inta	. \	\bigvee		1	1		

NAMA

: Putri Susanti

NIM/KELAS: 183 22 037

	PERTANYAAN		JA	WAI	BAN]
NO		SS	S	R	TS	STS	1
1. K	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.		V				. 1
2. V	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.			V			a*
3. A	Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		V				1.
4. A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		V				
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.		V				-
6. A	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.			\			3
7. K	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.		V				
8. V	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			1	/		
A	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan penjelasan dari orang lain.	1	~	/			:-
k l	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajarar dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.		V	,			
K I	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa suli nemahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalan yaktu yang lama.		\	1			
	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebi nudah meningat materi dengan baik.	h			\vee		
/ m	aya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga nateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mate rrsebut sendiri.			V			
do	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi da osen, saya lebih suka membaca materi terseb ri buku.				V		
	nya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimin empraktekkannya secara langsung.	ta		V			

NAMA

: Lissa Ani farida

NIM/KELAS: 183221 038

NO	PERTANYAAN		JAWABAN					1
1		SS	S	R	T	s	STS	1
l.	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan percakapan daripada hanyak		\checkmark					
2.	belajar teori-teori. Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		V	-	+		-	1
	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik. Saya dapat belajar degan baik ketika			-	+			-
3.	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen secara langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		~					
4. /A	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.		~					
5. V	Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi tersebut.	V						
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan							\neg
A	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara langsung.					~		
7.	Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya				,		1	
	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya				V		1	1
	duduk mendengarkan.		_	_				=
	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.			1	/			
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat	1						
AI	nateri dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan		V			1	1	
' r	enjelasan dari orang lain.							
10. S	aya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajaran		,	1		T	\neg	
	ipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain			1		1	1	
	eran atau drama.			1				
11. K	tika pembelajaran saya merasa suli	:		,		T		
	emahami ketika hanya duduk diam dalam	1	,	/		1	1	
	aktu yang lama.							
	etika pembelajaran dengan listening saya lebil	1		1				
	udah meningat materi dengan baik.			V				
	iya lebih dapat memahami dan menginga	t	\neg			T		
V m	ateri lebih banyak ketika saya membac mater	i	\	/				
	sebut sendiri.				1	1		
1	aripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi dar	i	_			1		
do	sen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebu	t			IV			1
	i buku.					1		
	ya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimint	a	_	. /	1	1		T
		~		\vee		1		1
me	mpraktekkannya secara langsung.							

NAMA

: Anisa Zulhijjah

NIM/KELAS: 163 221039

	TS(fidak Setuju) dan GTG (emigan AN JAWABAN JAWABAN							
П	NO PERTANYAAN	SS	S	R	-	TS	STS	1
-	Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsung		1	1				7-
	malakukan percakanan daripada hanyak	\checkmark	1	1			1	
	halaiar teori-teori		-	+			+	-
	Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, saya		1	1	/			1
	dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.		+	-				7
1	Saya dapat belajai degan dosen secara	V		1		1	1	
1	langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.		_	_		1-	-	-
1-4	Sava lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1		1		1	1	1
A	ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut.	_	+	-	_	+-	+	\dashv
5	. Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi	1	1	- 1	\checkmark	1	-	1
V		1	+	-	_	1	\top	
6		1	1			1	1	
A		1	1			1_		
7.	langsung. Saya merasa sangat bosan ketika hanya	1						
1	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya hanya	1			V	1	1	
K	duduk mendengarkan.		_		-	_		
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya	a .	1		1	1	1	1.0
V	danat memahaminya dengan mudah.		V		-	-	\rightarrow	
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan menginga	it	1		1	1		\
A	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarka	n			1	1	V	- N-2
	penjelasan dari orang lain.	+	-		+	-	\rightarrow	
10.	Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembelajara	n	1		1	1	.,	- 1
K	dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermai	n			1	. 1	V	1
	peran atau drama.			-	+			
11.	Ktika pembelajaran saya merasa su			1	1			1
K	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dala	m		} .	1		V	1
	waktu yang lama.			₩	+		-	1
12.	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya leb	ih		1	1		1	1
A	mudah meningat materi dengan baik.			1_	1		+-	
13.	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan menging	gat		1	1			1
V	materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac mat	eri	\vee		1		1	
	tersebut sendiri.					15		
14.	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan materi d	ari						
	dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi tersel	out		1			V	1
V							1	1
	dari buku.	-+-		+		-	/	_
15.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika dimi	nta		1		V		1
K	mempraktekkannya secara langsung.							

NAMA

: Wahyu Aji Maulana

NIM/KELAS: S36.

Isilah dengan tanda ($\sqrt{}$) pada kolom SS (Sangat setuju), S (Setuju), R(ragu-ragu), TS(tidak setuju) dan STS (sangat tidak setuju)

Г	NO PERTANYAAN		JA	WAE	AN		1
1		SS	S	R	TS	STS	
	 Saya lebih suka melakukan kegiatan langsi seperti melakukan percakapan daripada han belajar teori-teori. 	yak	· V				.i.
	 Ketika membaca materi yang ditulis dosen, s dapat memahami materi tersebut dengan baik 		V				
	A mendengarkan penjelasan dosen sed langsung darripada membaca buku sendiri.	tika cara	\ \				Δ.
	 Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu ma ketika mendegarkan materi tersebut. 	ateri	V				
[Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu ma ketika membaca materi tersebut. 			V			5
A	langsung.	cara					3
7	mendengarkan penjelasan dosen dan saya h duduk mendengarkan.	anya	~				4
8.	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.	- 1		1	/ \		3
9. #	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan meng	ingat arkan					· A.:
10 K	. Saya lebih senang apabila suatu pembela	jaran main	$\sqrt{}$				77
11. V	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam o waktu yang lama.		,	V_			
12. A	Ketika pembelajaran dengan listening saya mudah meningat materi dengan baik.					V	2
13. V	Saya lebih dapat memahami dan men materi lebih banyak ketika saya membac	gingat materi			1		1 6
	tersebut sendiri.				-	-	1
14. V	Daripada mendengarkan penjelasan mater dosen, saya lebih suka membaca materi te dari buku.	ri dari rsebut		V			
15.	Saya lebih mengingat materi ketika d mempraktekkannya secara langsung.	iminta		\checkmark			

17

NAMA: NIM / KELAS:

NO	PERTANYAAN	JAWABAN				
		SS	S	R	TS	STS
1.	Saat pembelejaran daring, Saya lebih suka					
	melakukan kegiatan langsung seperti melakukan					
	percakapan daripada hanyak belajar teori-teori.					
2.	Ketika membaca materi yang dituliskan dosen					
	ketika pembelajaran daring, saya dapat					
	memahami materi tersebut dengan baik.					
3.	Saat pembelajaran daring Saya dapat belajar					
	degan baik ketika mendengarkan penjelasan					
	dosen secara langsung daripada membaca buku sendiri.					
4.						
4.	Ketika pembelajaran daring, Saya lebih mudah mengingat suatu materi ketika mendegarkan					
	materi tersebut.					
5.	Saat pembelajaran daring, Saya lebih mudah					
	mengingat suatu materi ketika membaca materi					
	tersebut.					
6.	Saya senang ketika diminta mendengarkan					
	percakapan daripada mempraktekannya secara					
	langsung saat melakukan pembelajaran daring.					
7.	Saat pembelajaran daring Saya merasa sangat					
	bosan ketika hanya mendengarkan penjelasan					
	dosen dan saya hanya duduk mendengarkan.					
8.	Ketika membaca materi di buku sendiri, saya					
	dapat memahaminya dengan mudah.					
9.	Saya lebih mudah memahami dan mengingat					
	materi dengan mudah ketika mendengarkan					
10	penjelasan dari orang lain.					
10.	Saat pembelajaran daring Saya lebih senang					
	apabila suatu pembelajaran dipraktekkan secara langsung seperti bermain peran atau drama.					
11	Ketika pembelajaran daring saya merasa sulit					
11.	memahami ketika hanya duduk diam dan					
	menghadap gadget/pc dalam waktu yang lama.					
12.	Ketika pembelajaran daring dengan listening					
12.	saya lebih mudah meningat materi dengan baik.					
13.	Saat pembelajaran daring Saya lebih dapat					
	1	1	1	1		

	memahami dan mengingat materi lebih banyak			
	ketika saya membac materi tersebut sendiri.			
14.	Saat pembelajaran daring, daripada			
	mendengarkan penjelasan materi dari dosen,			
	saya lebih suka membaca materi tersebut dari			
	buku.			
15.	Saat pembelajaran daring, Saya lebih mengingat			
	materi ketika diminta mempraktekkannya secara			
	langsung.			

INTERVIEW SCRIPT

1. M Nifa Fadhil (S1)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: kalo aku sih lebih suka Pembelajaran tatap muka secara langsung mbak

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: tidak

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: iya

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: kalo aku sih mbak Lingkungan kurang kondusif sehingga sulit untuk fokus. Karena kalo dirumah kan suasananya kadang terlalu ramai jadi kurang bisa konsentrasi

2. Rani Wijayanti (S2)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B : Saya lebih suka untuk pembelajaran tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak begitu efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan saya selama online learning itu ketika dosen memberikan penjelasan kak. Jika penjelasan materi hanya menggunakan video conference saja sangat sulit untuk mencatat penjelasan karena kadang terkendala sama sinyal juga. Sedangkan saya bisa memahami materi itu apa bila tatap muka langsumg dengan dosen atau dijelaskan langsung jadi saya bsa mencatat materi tanpa terkendala sinyal.

3. Saffan Ramadhan (S3)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Menurut saya pembelajaran online seperti ini tidak efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: Kendalanya adalah kadang ada dosen yang hanya memberikan materi saja tanpa menjelaskan. Sementara saya pribadi lebih mudah memahami materi jika dijelaskan (secara langsung/melalui audio) sambil membaca materinya. Jadi selama kuliah online ini mempengaruhi learning style saya.

4. Ristia wahyuningsih (S4)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: pembelajaran secara daring

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: untuk saat ini masih sangat kurang efektif mungkin karena baru mulai pertama kali.

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: I tidak sama sekal

B : selama ini saya merasa tidak ada kendala sama sekali mbak, mungkin

hanya kadang sinyal saja.

5. Silvia Widyaningsih (S5)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring

atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif.

A: apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning

style kalian?

B: Iya

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan

dengan learning style kalian?

B : Hambatan saya selama online learning itu ketika dosen hanya

memberikan materi tanpa ada penjelasan mbak, jadi sulit gitu kalo saya

hanya membaca materinya tanpa dijelaskan, apalagi materinya hanya

dishare melalui via WA jadi sulit untuk memahami materi dari layar Hp.

Dan juga ketika pembelajaran daring saya tidak bisa fokus.

6. Intan lutfiana (S6)

A : saat ini kan pembuelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring,

sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring

atau tatap muka?

B: 50:50 mbak

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif.

A: apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style

kalian?

B: Iya

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan selama daring ini, banyaknya tugas yang diberikan sehingga menumpuk mbak. Jadi saya tidak bisa fokus ke pelajaran yang lain. Dan saya juga merasa kesulitan memahami materi, karena biasanya sebelum daring itu materi dijelaskan langsung oleh dosen tapi sekarang hanya melalui google meet yang kadang terbatas oleh sinyal juga dan kurang detail menjelaskannya tidak seperti ketika tatap muka kita bias bertanya langsung.

.

7. Intan lutfiana (S7)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Daring mbak

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Efektif sekali

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Tidak

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan saya selama online learning ini hanya satu mbak, sinyal yang lemot jadi sedikit terhambat ketika mengikuti kelas online, alhasil kadang saya ketinggalan materi.

8. Fina dwi astuti (S8)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: menyukai daring, karena jika tatap muka di masa pandemi ini harus memakai masker.membuat pusing dan pengap, dan tugas pun sama saja walaupun daring/tatap muka, sama² banyak

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: efektif jika ada vidio² tentang materi tersebut yang dijelaskan secara rinci dan detail, tetapi kalau hanya disuruh mengerjakan tugas itu sangat tdk efektif dan membuat capek bgt

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: yaa tentu saja, seharian penuh mengerjakan tugas yang sangat banyak

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: selama online learning dirumah kan saya pakai wifi ya mbak, itu kan kadang error jadi itu jadi hambatan saya ketika kuliah daring dirumah, jadi mau tidak mau saya hanya membaca materi yang diberikan dalam bentuk pdf tanpa mengikuti penjelasan ketika kelas online. Padahal saya kurang paham apabila hanya membaca.

9. Ria ramadhani (S10)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iyaa

B: hambatan yang sering itu ketika sedang kelas online dan tiba-tiba error gitu mbak, entah jaringan atau sinyal. Jadi ketika fokus mengikuti kelas online tiba-tiba error. Jadi fokusnya buyar mbak.

10. Amelia rizky (S11)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Untuk sementara menurut saya kurang efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iyaa

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B : saat online learning seperti saat ini hambatan saya adalah Harus menyesuaikan dengan cara belajar yang baru, karena tidak semua materi bisa saya pahami sendiri

11. Amelia rizky (S13)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka Secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Kurang efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Ya, sangat

B : Saya jadi sulit memahami pembelajaran/materi karena pembelajaran dilakukan secara daring. Dan saya jadi tidak tentu dalam waktu pembelajaran karena tugas yang terkadang diberikan bukan diwaktu belajar (diluar jam kuliah)

12. Prameswari (S14)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka Secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B : Sebagian dari kami ada yang sudah bisa beradaptasi dengan keaadaan,beberapanya juga masih kesulitan dalam mengadaptasi di era pandemi seperti ini. Namun,kebanyakan dari teman-teman saya,pembelajaran daring seperti ini tidak efektif. Selain jarang bertemu dan berinteraksi dengan teman-teman, beberapa materi pembelajaran sulit sekali dipahami,terkadang beberapa dosen tidak menjelaskan materi tetapi memberi banyak tugas.

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: iya. Sistem daring seperti ini berpengaruh pada nilai kami. Beberapa dari kami lebih suka style tatap muka karna mempermudah pemahaman materi,namun beberapanya juga dapat beradaptasi dengan daring maupun offline.

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan ketika online learning adalah Materi yang sulit dipahami karena hanya dijelaskan melalui online atau hanya share aplikasi melalui Whtasapp, dalam satu hari kami mendapati tugas yang banyak dengan jangka waktu pengumpulan yang begitu dekat, kita juga sulit bertemu dengan teman teman sehingga kehilangan waktu untuk bersama teman-teman dan juga mudah bosan dalam mengerjakan tugas

13. Diana mardi utari (S15)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif.

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B : iya...

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B : tugas yang terlalu banyak sampai harus mengerjakannya hingga larut malam.

14. Wina arumi (S16)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka

A : menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya, daring mempengaruhi learning style saya

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B : Penyampaian materi yang dilakukan online /secara tidak langsung menjadi hambatan buat saya sehingga sulit memahami materi yang diberikan.

15. Hanifah aulia (S17)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: pembelajaran secara tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: kurang efektif karena sistem pengajaran di setiap sekolah yang berbeda beda dan cara mengajar setiap guru pada pembelajaran daring ini yang ber beda beda

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya,

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan saya selama online learning adalah mood untuk mengerjakan tugas menjadi lebih terganggu dan materi terkadang sulit untuk dipahami karena terkadang dosen tidak memberi penjelasan dan hanya memberikan materi untuk dibaca.

16. Oki wulan sari (S18)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: kurang efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya,

B: bagi saya hambatan selama online learning hanya sinyal yang terkadang susah mbak.

17. Nurus triyani (S19)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tergantung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: kurang efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya,

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan dan kendala ada pada sinyal dan kuota yang cepat habis mbak.

18. Cicih lasmini (S20)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Online

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Efektif tidaknya tergantung guru jika guru hanya memberi tugas tanpa menjelaskan materi kepada murid itu tidak efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Memengaruhi

B: dosen tidak menjelaskan materi terlebih dahulu dan langsung memberi tugas sehingga saya tidak paham. Padahal saya bias memahami materi apabila dijelaskan terlebih dahulu.

19. Fithria rizki larasati (S22)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Enak dua-duanya

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Memengaruhi

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: hambatan selama online learning adalah terlalu banyak memberikan teori tanpa praktek. Padahal saya Lebih paham apabila langsung dipraktekkan atau diberi contoh oleh dosen

20. Reza nurbaiti (S24)

A : saat ini kan pembuelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka Secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya mempengaruhi

B: kuota, sinyal, terus menyakinkan orang tua kalo kita tuh kuliah gitu, soalnya kan kadang kita ada kuliah tapi dikiranya main hape gitu

21. Aviani mardika sari (S26)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: daring

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya mempengaruhi

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: kendala yang pertama sih biasanya ada di sinyal ya mbak, kan sinyalnya itu kan setiap hari tidak selalu bagus. Terus yang kedua itu penyampaian materinya pun juga kurangmaksimal soalnya kadang dosen cumas ngasih modul terus kita Cuma disuruh baca sendiriatau gimana tanpa diberi penjelasan gitu, sejauh ini sih kendalanya Cuma itu mbak.

22. Lutfika akana (S21)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya berpengaruh

B: Kalo menurut ku pribadi hambatan selama pembelajaran online ini ada pada kuota sih mbak. Sosalnya beberapa dosen itu ada yang menggunakan google meeting. Jadi memakan kuota lebih banyak.

23. Restu isti komah (S12)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: Tatap muka secara langsung

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: menurut saya Tidak efektif mba

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B: Iya tentunya berpengaruh

A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?

B: Kendala yang saya alami selama online learning ini yang pertama yaitu "sinyal" mbak kemudian yang kedua "miss komunikasi" baik antara dosen atau sebaliknya. Seperti contoh, ketika dosen memberikan tugas

24. Yasinta primastuti (S9)

A : saat ini kan pembvelajaran online dilakukan secara online/ daring, sedangkan untuk kamu sendiri lebih meyukai pembelajaran secara daring atau tatap muka?

B: kalo aku lebih menyukai tatap muka

A: menurut kamu pembelajaran secara online seperti ini efektif atau tidak?

B: Tidak efektif mba

A : apakah pembelajaran seacra daring seperti ini mempengaruhi learning style kalian?

B : Iya mba

- A : apa kendala/ hambatan kalian selama online learning yang berkaitan dengan learning style kalian?
- B: pertama sinyal sih mbak, bukan jelek terus gitu sinyalnya tapi gak stabil jadi misal ada kuis, besok gabisa prediksi atau mastiin kalo sinyalnya bakalan bagus. Kadang hari ini bagus besoknya enggak, terus pemadaman yang tiba-tiba gitu pengaruh ke sinyal. Kedua, ada beberapa dosen yang Cuma kasih modul, tugas, modul, tugas tanpa jelasin, kadang gadapet pointnya apa. Ketiga, karena online learning kadang dosen tiba-tiba masuk kelas dadakan atau di jam yang gak biasanya baut pembelajaran padahal dirumah juga ada kerjaan lain, jadi kadang nabrak gitu jadwalnya.